

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For NOVEMBER, 1760.

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A BEAUTIFUL PROSPECT of the fine CITY of BERLIN, and an accurate and distinct PLAN thereof, elegantly engraved on COPPER.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose, in Pater-noster Row; whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1722 to this Time, or any single Sheet to compleat Sets; also a GENERAL INDEX to the first 27 Volumes.

PRICES of STOCKS *in* NOVEMBER, 1760, &c.

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER, 1760.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

SIR,



Remarkable pamphlet
has lately appeared under
the title of *Considerations*
on the present German
War, to which is pre-
fixed the following ad-
vertisement:

"As the author of these considerations
has ventured to differ from the com-
monly received opinion, it may be of use
to confirm his sentences with the highest
and most unexceptionable authority; that
of his Prussian Majesty, who, in a writ-
ing, said to have been drawn up by him-
self, speaks in the following manner:

"A no German prince has a right to
meddle with the internal policy of Great
Britain; nor with the constitutions of its
government, I have some reasons to hope,
that the English nation will not meddle
with the domestick affairs of the Empire.
And I entertain those hopes the more,
because England has no reason to meddle
with this quarrel from any consideration
of its commerce, or otherwise. And
although it had a greater inclination for
one German court than for another, yet
I think it too unreasonable to pretend,
that such powerful and respectable princes,
as those of the Empire are, should be
obliged to rule their conduct upon the
inclinations of those amongst the Eng-
lish, who strive to make their country-
men enter into foreign quarrels, that are
in no manner of concern to England.

Rescript to a manifesto of his Prussian
majesty, delivered and printed at the
same time, by his minister at London, in
the year 1754."

The author begins with observing that,
though we are superior to the French at
sea, we are inferior to them at land upon
the continent of Europe; therefore we
should never engage in a war against
November, 1760.

them at land in Europe, but when we
can put ourselves at the head of a pow-
erful confederacy, as king William did
soon after the revolution. And, after
shewing, that we had no call, either from
interest or religion, to engage in the
present German war, he goes on thus:

"But shall France be suffered to con-
quer H—r? No one, who is in the least
acquainted with the state of Europe, and
the constitution of the Empire, can sup-
pose the crown of France should enter-
tain a thought of making a real and
permanent conquest of H—r; France en-
ters Germany as a friend and ally of the
Empire, and as guarantee of the treaty
of Westphalia, and as such cannot pre-
tend to make a real conquest there;
That would be quarrelling with its al-
lies in the very act of assisting them. An
electorate of the Empire is not to be an-
nihilated, but by the destruction of the
whole Germanic constitution. For a
king of France to make himself e—r of
H—r, and to eject a whole family out
of its rights, would be so great an act of
violence, that every member in the Em-
pire would rise against it. Sweden and
Denmark could not but take the alarm
at it. And if France were to pretend to
hold the e—te in its own right, what
must become of the intermediate states?
Would the French conquer them too?
That must commit them in eternal quar-
rels with every member of the Germanic
body. Would the Empire suffer a great
part of Germany, and two or three elec-
torates, at once to be cut off from its
dominions, and made part of the king-
dom of France? It is the very thing
which England should wish the French
to attempt, in order to unite all Germany
against them.

Would they then hold the electorate
by itself, detached from all their other
dominions? H—r, in that case, might
prove the church-yard of the French, as
well

well as Italy has been, and the other parts of Germany. Nor would England have any reason to envy France the impracticable task of defending a country, surrounded with enemies, and separated from its other dominions. But, in reality, the constitution of Europe makes every thing of this kind absolutely impossible. All that France can propose, after the greatest success there, can be only to make a temporary possession of the country during the war, to hold it in deposit, as the k. of P. did the electorate of Saxony. And, if this were to happen, doubtless every good man ought to be sorry for it: But wherein consists that superlative greatness of the evil, that Britain should thus move heaven and earth, and risque every danger to prevent it. The French, it is true, would possess themselves of the revenues of the country, and all the taxes, which the people now pay to their sovereign, would be paid to France. But would England be so much impoverished? Or would the crown of France be so very formidably enriched by the acquisition? A French army, in the country, would themselves probably find a use for all the money they could raise there: But suppose a very disinterested general should be able to remit a couple of hundred thousand pounds from H—r to Versailles, which is probably more than the French revenue would ever gain by it, is there any kind of economy in our having put ourselves in three years time to an expence of twelve millions, to prevent France from getting six hundred thousand pounds out of Germany?

But the poor people, it may be said, deserve our compassion. True, they do so, and for that reason we ought to let them alone, and not make their country the theatre of war, which must ruin them. A small state, which is invaded by the armies of one infinitely greater than itself, is doubtless under a great misfortune; all resistance is useless, and it has nothing to do but submit. But there is a way of doubling this misfortune; and that is, by having another great state, almost equal to the invader, undertake the defence of it. If the country submit, it has but one army to maintain, and may, in the beginning, yield upon terms, which are tolerable: But if it be defended, it has then two armies in it, and is sure to be oppressed by them both. An army is a many headed monster that must be fed, and the defending army ought to

have as many mouths as the attacking; and each will get but all they can from the poor inhabitants.

We have indeed heard, with concern, of turning a country into a mere desert. But what was the reason? Not because the country was conquered; that is a reason for preserving it, but to prevent the danger of its being lost. The present more humanized laws of war do not admit of burning of towns and destroying of countries, where there is no opposition made. "Before christianity was established in the world: When vanquished provinces were laid waste and depopulated, says *marshal Saxe*, the fortifying of great towns might wear some appearance of reason; but now that war is carried on with more moderation and humanity, as being, by these measures, productive of more advantages to the conqueror, &c." These more violent ravages are only committed in time of actual war, and are solely the consequents of opposition. And when two great armies are carrying on a war in a country, each of them will make this destruction, when it happens to be necessary for them, to prevent their enemies finding subsistence in it, or pursuing them through it. Each of them will be apt to do it, without asking themselves whether they are the invaders or the defenders of it.

The Spaniards burnt their own country in queen Ann's war; and if the French should be able to throw over a body of men into England, while our armies are fighting in Germany, it ought to be done here. I do not say whether it would be done or not, but every horse, cow, and sheep, ought to be driven off or destroyed, and every stack, mill, and oven, burned or ruined. These are evils which are not prevented, but made in a country by resistance. They never follow from its being invaded, but frequently arise out of its being defended. Nothing of this kind was practised in H—r, while the French were victorious, and in quiet possession of it: They would not destroy the country then for their own advantage. But let a superior army come to drive them out, or let a defending army be obliged to abandon it, each will be apt to leave as little as possible behind them, to moderate their enemies in their pursuit. Such are the calamities to which we willfully expose a small state, by making it the seat of war between two potentates much greater than itself.

marking into Germany, and our turn is to pick; let him think only how the picture

A little further he says: "But H—r is now attacked solely upon an English account, and therefore England ought to defend it. Certain it is, that the electorate is invaded merely on an English account—And will not this always be the case? Is it possible for that country to give our enemies less grounds of offence in any future quarrel, than it did in this? Could the French pretend to say, that the electorate had taken any part in the dispute between the two nations about our possessions in America? Who does not see then, that the single reason, why it is attacked, is because the French know that we shall defend it? That the French therefore only march their troops thither, because as we, by our superiority at sea, have the advantage in attacking the French settlements in America, and the East and West Indies; so the French, by their superiority at land, and their greater nearness to H—r, are sure to have the advantage, by meeting the English troops there. They would not go thither, unless they were certain of finding us there: They always will go thither, as long as the English councils resolve to oppose them there. The reason is, that it is not worth their while to march their troops so far from home, from any other motive but that." After this the author goes on to shew, that the k. of P. never did give us any great assistance in the defence of H—: That no success he can have against his own enemies could enable him to assist us effectually in an attack by land upon France: And that we never can compel France, by a war in Germany, to agree to any reasonable terms of peace.

"In short, says he, if we are to persist in this ruinous and impracticable German war, let the wealth and power of the nation be as great as they will, it is England and not France which must sue for a peace. Whatever be our successes, France is untouched; whenever the French government knows that they can send thither an army superior to ours, they will attack us; whenever we are too strong for them, they will not send; But, far from being ruined by the intermission of a single campaign in Germany, they are thereby only made the stronger for the next. Why then should France sue for Peace, when at worst they have only to stand still, and keep their money at home, and their troops upon their frontiers, holding the appearance of marching into Germany, and our ruin is

complicated? For we must be at still the same expence; and, after having got six and thirty millions in debt, must go on to eight and forty.

But we have been so long talking of the magnanimity of our ally, that many persons will not give up their opinion of his ability to serve us. He has been called the magnanimous by too great an authority to admit a doubt of his having it in his power to do great things for us. For the sake of such persons, it may be of use to think of his will, and reflect a little on what foundation that general persuasion rests, of his being so much our friend, or how far we can determine whether he is most inclined to do us good or hurt. The entering into this consideration will be an apology to the reader for having presumed to differ so much from the received opinion; and as what I have to offer will chiefly consist of reminding him of past facts, he will himself judge of their consequences.

One of the inconveniencies, necessarily arising out of the number of our present news writers, is their being all of them obliged to aim at popularity. Hence whatever happens to be the prevailing opinion of the time, these are vying with each other, which shall say most in favour of that opinion, and carry the conclusions drawn from it to the greatest height. And as at least ninety nine hundredth parts of the people take their opinions from the papers, every thing is hereby run to excess. Wise men repeat what weaker men write, not thinking themselves concerned to exercise their judgment about matters derived from so slight an authority; but they are heard as their own, and thereby acquire the strongest authority. Great men in their country retirements talk the news in common conversation, not as really matter of opinion, but merely to find chat for their country visitors; fools repeat this after them with the addition of Such a great man told me: And thus, by the season when gentlemen come to town, these crude fancies are ripened up for them, and seriously represented as the sense of the nation. Let any man recollect the several violent prejudices, which the kingdom has run into, and he will find most of them derived from this source. Not to go so far back as the last war, when the magnanimity of the queen of Hungary, and the perfidiousness of the k. of P— were the favourite topics; let him think only how the present

present war opened with the most violent encomiums on the bravery and good conduct of general Blakeney. Not a day past, for three months together, without our reading some article or other in his favour. And all these things affirmed and received for true, during a time when, from the very circumstances of the siege and the island, every man might have known, that no one could have received a single line from him or the garrison, and when, for any thing these writers could tell, this old gentleman might have been dead a fortnight before the siege of St. Philip's began. Yet what was said by the news-writers upon so slight a foundation, was repeated by gentlemen in the country; and by winter, when they came to parliament, this was considered as the sense of the nation, and he was made a lord upon the credit of it. After him the k. of P— became the favourite of these authors. Had he done any thing for Britain? Had he in his former life ever shewn the least favourable disposition to us? Had we not long been condemning him as serving the cause of France, raising a civil war in the Empire, and embroiling our allies, and making the most solemn treaties give way to his ambition? Did we not think him at least capable of penning memorials, which were appeals to the people against our government, and keeping a minister here to converse among our merchants, and spread these seeds of disaffection? Did he not appear to us a prince, that in the mere wantonness of malice, was braving the nation's honour at sea, speaking in the most disrespectful terms of our late gracious sovereign at his own court, and insulting him at others by sending one of our rebels for an ambassador? Had we not condemned him as breaking again the faith of treaties, and even after he had gotten all he claimed in Silesia, attacking our allies afresh, to save our enemies the French?

We set out in the present war with the same opinion of him, and the first scene of it was, as was then thought, to have been opened with such a determined act of hostility as princes do not often forgive. We knew the court of Russia's dispositions to attack him, and gave 500,000 pounds for 55,000 Russians to make a diversion, seemingly to eat him up. Soldiers are apt enough to riot in their hostilities, when in an enemy's country, and Russian soldiers were not

then known to be more gentle ravagers than Germans: But it was determined by the express articles of this treaty, that they should have all the plunder; and that they might be sure to take enough, we were to allow them nothing else to live upon: Whatever be the licence of war, such things do not ordinarily make the articles of a treaty."

From hence he concludes, that the k. of P— would not, if he could, assist us in making an effectual attack upon France.

After this he explains what ought to be meant by a continental connection, and when we ought to embrace it. Then he shews, that the German war has not diverted France from any thing they could have done against us at sea or in America; and he concludes thus:

"I know it is said that we have money enough; I acknowledge that hitherto we have felt no want of it: But surely the most sanguine among us will not say that an expence of fifteen millions is to be continued fifteen years longer. Should other wise and good men think, that we cannot support such an enormous expence beyond another year, yet no one, as a friend of his country, would be fond of giving his reasons for it. There are others indeed, who think that the greater debt we incur, the better; because then, say they, we shall be so much the nearer wiping out the whole. This third sort are not the people which I shall reason with; I only wish that the two former would bethink themselves in time of the dangers to which they expose the publick from them, by running the war into an expence so much beyond our abilities.

I am as thankful as any man for the taking of Montreal, but that service has been compleated by the regiments which were there before; the nation therefore has this year been at no expence of transports, &c. upon that account. Nor has any expedition which we know of been formed this year, any more than the last, against the French islands. While the only possessions of value belonging to our enemies out of France, have lain open to our conquests, our men of war have been watching a few broken-back'd ships in the Villaine for want of other employment; yet, without any new expedition hitherto failed, or any fresh national attempts, more than the continuation of those of last year, our expences have increased. I have hitherto spoke of fifteen millions, but will not the real charge of this year

1760 be eight en millions? And have we not even still heard of memorials, complaining, that enough is not done for the German service? As the demands for the British war must necessarily be reduced, those for the German seem to be increasing.

We are now, it is said, going to create twelve millions new debt, with an expence possibly of twenty: If indeed a British parliament will concur to fix in the unbiassed mind of our gracious sovereign, so very erroneous a standard of loyalty. Can gentlemen think of going on thus to load our national industry with the interest of twelve millions a year, for a service, in which, supposing our army to be as successful as we please, it will be hard to point out any benefit, even of the smallest value, which can result to Britain. We may talk as we please of a French bankruptcy; but can any man prove, that our enemies may not go on seven years longer? Will any man avow the running his country a hundred millions farther in debt? Dare we imagine, that our credit can extend so far, or our manufactures and exports bear the load of such interest? I will leave the reader to picture to himself what must happen long before we have gone such a length. Shall we then, when all the neighbouring nations have been drawing their money out of our hands, and quarrelling with us for their principal; with all the confusions of bankruptcy; in that general state of distrust, which every individual must have of his neighbour; with our swords possibly aimed at each other's throats; shall we then be able to raise ten millions within the year to protect the electorate, or to defend ourselves.

Some of my readers will recollect upon this occasion the history of one of the first of the ancient states, which, though under a popular government, was esteemed the wisest; till that fatal period, when, being engaged in a war at home with their only dangerous rival, which was superior to them at land, but which they triumphed over every year at sea with a fleet of two hundred sail; they at length, when their riches and naval power were at their greatest height, and their enemy's coast lay all open to them, neglected their own war to go upon a distant land war, in support of a little remote state, scarce heard of before, and made important only by that alliance. We shall soon, I hope, see the mistake of persisting

in any such impracticable attempts, and shall not give occasion for posterity to pass the same judgment upon our German war, as the wise Roman did upon the Sicilian: *Ille primam opes illius civitatis vires, comminute, depressoque sunt: In hoc portu Atheniensium nobilitatis, imperii, glorie naufragium factum, existimatur.* Cic. in Ver.

An Account of what happened at Berlin, previous to the Russians getting Possession of that City, dated Magdeburg, October 11. (See p. 559.)

AT the close of last month, the Russians sent off a detachment from their army in Silesia, under the command of general Czernicheff, to make an incursion in the march of Brandenburg. The 3d instant general Totleben appeared with a few thousand men, mostly cavalry, before the gates of Berlin, and summoned the city to surrender, or pay an exorbitant ransom. Field Marshal Lehwald having refused to do either, and made preparations for a brave defence, the enemy began at two o'clock to fire with their cannon and cohorts, not against the ramparts, but upon the town, having for this purpose erected a battery before Hall-gate. This fire lasted till six o'clock, in which space of time they threw above 300 royal granadoes, red line balls, &c. into the city, some of which reached the castle. After a few hours silence, the bombardment was renewed at nine in the evening, and lasted till midnight. Several houses took fire, as did likewise the wood market, but it was happily extinguished. During this bombardment, 150 grenadiers made three assaults on Hall-gate, and that of Cottbus; they even penetrated as far as the barricade, but the battalion of Lange plyed them so briskly with musketry, that they were obliged to retire with the loss of fifty men. The 4th the enemy remained in the neighbouring thickets, and fired but a few shot.

Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, who had taken the command of general Stutterheim's corps, marched the second from Zedenick to Templin, in order to act against the Swedes, whilst general Werner was to advance against the Swedish corps under general Ebreuscherdt at Pasewalk; but the Prince hearing that the capital was in danger, hastened back from Templin to its relief. His cavalry arrived at Ber in the third, and the infantry the next day, the former having marched eleven German miles in twenty-four hours, and the foot soldiers almost as many. The troops were so fatigued, that it was impossible for them to attempt any thing that day.

The fifth in the morning, prince Eugene issued from the city to attack the Russians, but they retired with such speed, that he could pick up no more than two of them, our horses

horses being quite jaded with the preceding forced marches.

General Tottleben, who had retired that day from Berlin as far as Copenick, returned the 6th, with a much greater force, which we take to have been the whole corps under general Czernicheff; after which the prince of Wirtemberg brought his troops before the Royal gate, and encamped there.

The 7th, the Russians made a new attack upon Hall-gate, but were repulsed with loss by colonel Kleist, who was arrived from the corps under the command of general Hulsen. The same day there was a furious cannonade between the Russians and the prince of Wirtemberg's corps, which was no way decisive, both parties having maintained their respective posts. The enemy's cavalry were repulsed with loss each time they advanced.

The 8th nothing was done, by reason of extraordinary tempestuous weather; but our people had intelligence, that the Russians were joined by a considerable body of Austrians. The prince of Wirtemberg, seeing he could do nothing against forces so superior to his, and moreover fearing to bring a greater calamity upon the city by a fruitless resistance, retired the 9th in the morning to Spandau, along with General Hulsen's corps. The city of Berlin, having no walls on the side of Frankfurt, but only pallisadoes without any other kind of fortification, capitulated the same day.

One article of the capitulation of Berlin was as follows:

IV. "Safeguards shall be granted to the royal palace, the palace of the princes, and other publick edifices; which shall be held sacred as places of refuge."

To which Tottleben gave the following answer:

"As the other houses will not be injured or pillaged, much less will the royal palaces be exposed to such treatment."

Description of the City of BERLIN.

THE city now by a general name called Berlin, which is the capital of the king of Prussia, and the place where, in time of peace, he generally resides, is situated upon both sides of the river Spree, in a pleasant and fruitful country, in 52 degrees 30 minutes latitude, and 14 degrees east from the longitude of London. It now consists of five different cities or towns, each distinguished by its proper name, viz. Berlin, properly so called; Cullen, or Coln; Frederic's Island; Dorothy or New Town; and Frederic's Town, besides very extensive suburbs. Berlin stands upon the north side of the Spree, and is defended by that river on one side, and by a regular fortification on the other. Cullen stands next to it on the other side of the Spree, and Frederic's Island next to that, being divided from it by a large canal. These two are defended by the Spree on one side, and by

an irregular fortification on the other; but Dorothy Town and Frederic's Town, and all the suburbs, are quite open; so that it would have been madness to have thought of standing a siege.

This city owes its vast increase to three causes: 1. To its being the capital of a very extensive dominion. 2. To its having long been the refuge of all the persecuted protestants in Germany, and many of those in France. And, 3, to its being extremely well situated for trade, by having a navigable communication with the two great rivers, the Elbe and the Oder: With the former by means of the Spree, and with the latter by means of a canal cut from the Spree to the Oder, at Frankfort.

The houses of this whole city are generally well built, the streets wide, and the squares large and regular; and there are within the city, as well as round it, a vast number of magnificent buildings and fine gardens, both publick and private; a particular account of which we cannot enter into.

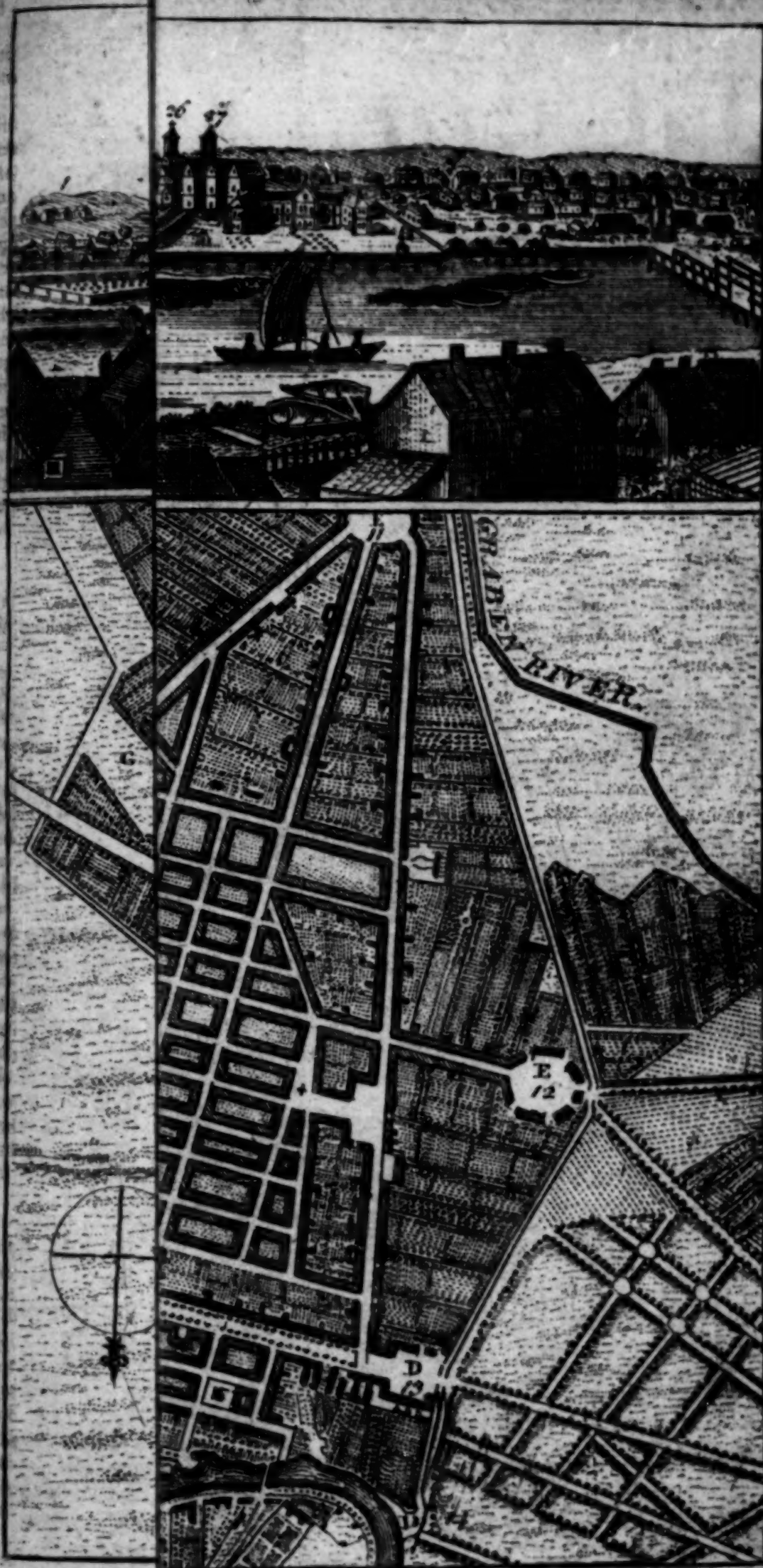
Explanation of the VIEW.

1. **T**HE royal summer palace of Schon-house.—2. Spandau suburb.—3. The church and new steeple in Spandau suburb.—4. The royal pleasure house and garden of Mon Bijoux.—5. St. George's church.—6. Garrison church and school.—7. Holy Ghost hospital and church.—8. St. Mary's church.—9. Gray Fiyar church.—10. Reformed parochial church.—11. Frederic's great hospital.—12. Berlin stadt house.—13. The royal apothecary's hall.—14. St. Nicholas church.—15. The royal castle.—16. The arsenal.—17. The royal castle and dome church.—18. The observatory.—19. St. Peter's church.—20. St. Gertrau's hospital church.—21. St. Sebastian's church.—22. Jerusalem new church.—23. Frederic's stadt new church.—24. Frederic's stadt French church.—25. The new Bohemian church.—26. The new Trinity church.—27. Dorothy stadt church.—28. Kampen's gardens.—29. The new building of Dorothy and Fredericstadt.—30. The Wiedendam bridge.—31. The causey.—32. The Wiedendam.—33. The highway along the Spree to the Lauf bridge.

Explanation of the PLAN.

- A.** Berlin city.—**B.** Cullen city.—**C.** Frederic's island.—**D.** Dorothy stadt or new city.—**E.** Frederic's stadt or new city.—**F.** Cullen suburb.—**G.** Berlin suburb.—**H.** Spandau suburb.—1. The royal castle.—2. The royal stables.—3. The parade.—4. The arsenal.—5. Prince Henry's palace.—6. The opera house.—7. The new popish church.—8. The great stables.—9. The observatory and anatomy hall.—10. The Jerusalem place.—11. The circle.—12. The octogon.—13. The square.—14. The exercising ground.

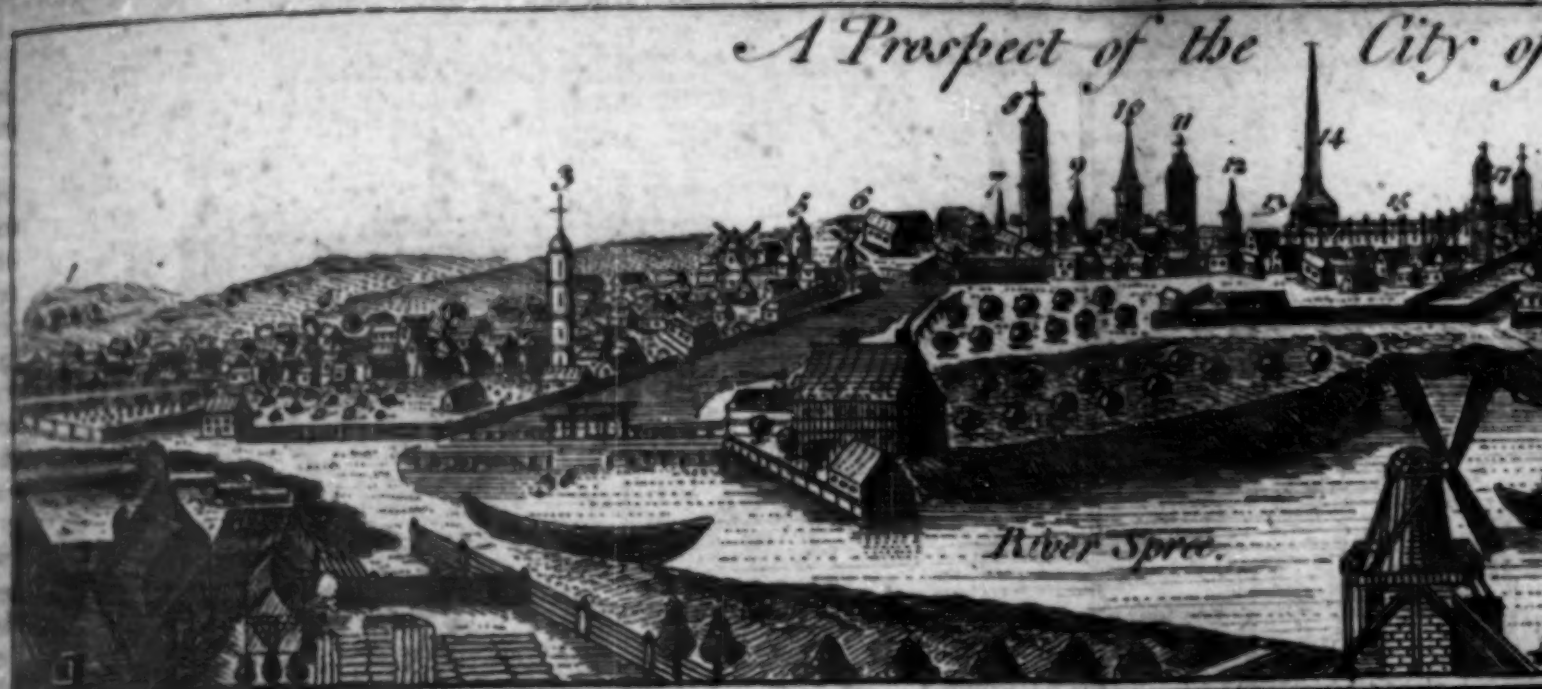
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BERLIN.

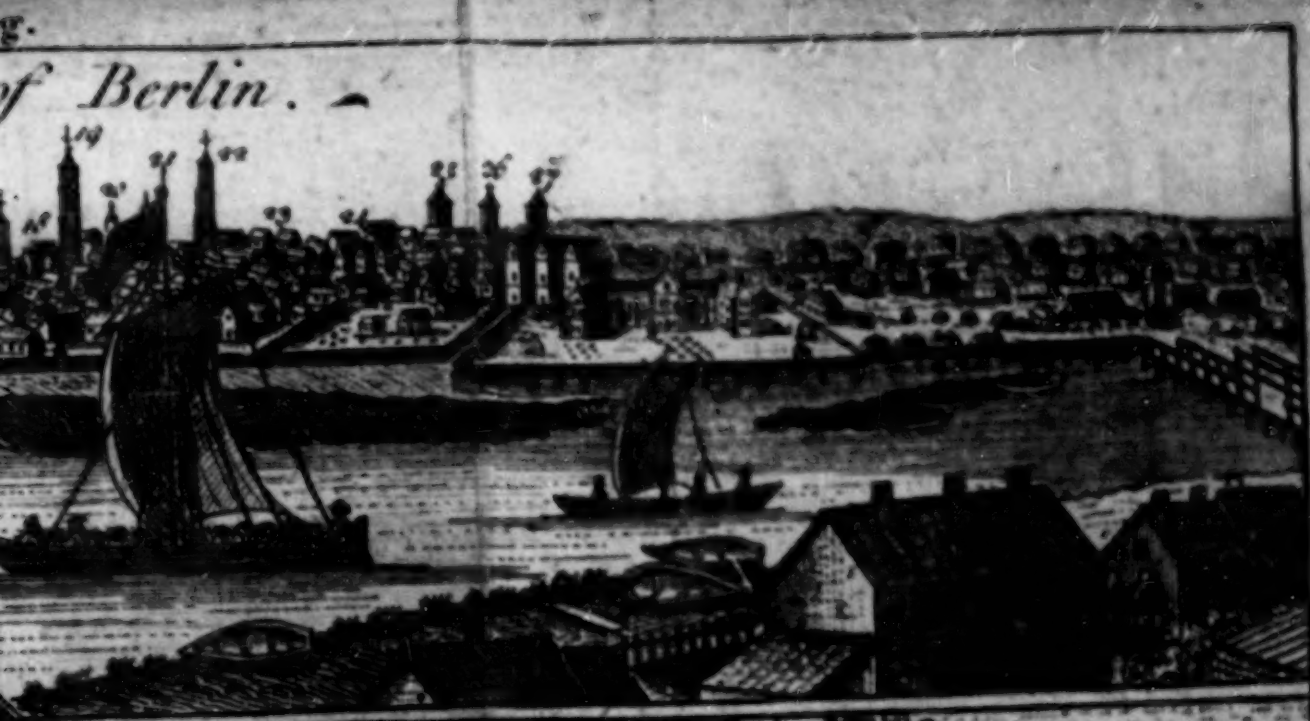
B. Benning Sculp.

A Prospect of the City of



A PLAN OF THE CITY





CITY OF BERLIN.

Blanning Sculp.

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The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 13. 1759, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the Political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 510.

THE bill was accordingly presented to the house by Mr. John Pitt on the 30th, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed. May the 8th it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house, into which the house next day resolved itself, as it did again on the 10th, when the report was ordered to be received on the 11th; but on that day, as soon as the said order was read, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the mayor, aldermen, town-clerk, sheriffs, gentlemen, merchants, clergy, tradesmen, and others, inhabitants of the ancient city of Lincoln, whose names were thereunto subscribed; reciting, that by an act, relating to the militia, passed in the 31st of his majesty's reign, it was provided, that, when any militia-men should be ordered out into actual service, leaving families not of ability to support themselves during their absence, the overseer or overseers of the parish where such families reside should allow them such weekly allowance, for their support, until the return of such militia-men, as should be ordered by any one justice of the peace; which allowances should be reimbursed out of the county-stock; and alledging, that a considerable number of men, inhabitants of the said city, had entered themselves to serve in the militia of the county of Lincoln, as volunteers for several parishes and persons in the said county of Lincoln, yet were, nevertheless, supported by the county stock of the city and county of the city of Lincoln; and taking notice of the said bill, then before the house; and praying, that, if the said bill should pass into a law, the petitioners might thereby, or otherwise, have such relief in the premises as to the house should seem meet.

This well-drawn and distinct petition was ordered to lie on the table until the report should be received from the said committee; which was then ordered to be received the next morning, as it was accordingly, when several of the amendments made by the committee were disagreed to; the rest, with amendments to several of them, were agreed to; and **se-**
November, 1760.

veral clauses were added by the house; and another clause being offered, brought up, and twice read, the further consideration of the said report was adjourned till next morning, when the said clause was, with the leave of the house, withdrawn; **A** several more amendments were made by the house to the bill; and it was ordered, that the bill, with the amendments, should be ingrossed, which it was by the 16th, when it was read a third time, an ingrossed clause added by way of Ryder, several amendments made by the house, and the bill passed and sent to the lords, where it was passed without any amendment, and received the royal assent by commission at the end of the session.

By this act a considerable alteration has been made with regard to the aforesaid allowances; for it is enacted, that, if **C** any militia man, who shall have been accepted and enrolled as a substitute, hired man, or volunteer, before the passing of this act, or who shall have been chosen by lot, whether before or after the passing of this act, shall, when embodied and called out into actual service, and ordered to march, leave a family unable to support themselves, the overseers shall, by order of some one justice of the peace, pay out of the poor-rates of such parish, &c. a weekly allowance to such family, according to the usual and ordinary price of labour in husbandry there, viz. for one child under the age of ten years, the price of one day's labour; for two children under the age aforesaid, the price of two days labour; for three or four children under the age aforesaid, the price of three days labour; for five or more children under the age aforesaid, the price of four days labour; and for the wife of such militia-man, the price of one day's labour, &c. But that the families of such men *only* as shall be chosen by lot, and of the substitutes, hired men, and volunteers, already accepted and enrolled, shall, after the passing of this act, receive any such weekly allowance. **E**

And, for removing the grievance so justly complained of by the above petition, it is enacted, that, where treasurers shall reimburse to overseers any money in pursuance of this act, on account of the weekly

suance of this design they had cut off the heads of many lords, gentlemen, and eminent men, that had fallen into their hands: They had even forced their way into the tower and city of London, which they had plundered. But at last a number of brave and well disciplined citizens took arms, I may say in despair, considering the odds of numbers, and, by a remark-

their being hirelings will give them such a mean and mercenary way of thinking, as will render it more easy to make a bad use of them. I therefore wish that the number of our militia-men were so much increased, as to render it possible to insure them, that they should never be detained in actual service above two months in a year, except when the kingdom shall be

ordered to lie on the table until the report should be received from the said committee; which was then ordered to be read the next morning, as it was accordingly, when several of the amendments made by the committee were discussed to; the rest, with amendments to several of them, were agreed to; and so ended the session of the year 1760.

the liberties, hired men, and volunteers, already accepted and inrolled, shall, after the passing of this act, receive any such weekly allowance.

And, for removing the grievance so justly complained of by the above petition, it is enacted, that, where treasurers shall reimburse to overseers any money in pursuance of this act, on account of the weekly

weekly allowance to the family of any militia-man serving in the militia of any county, or place, other than that wherein such family shall dwell, they are to transmit an account thereof, signed by some justice for the place where such family shall dwell, to the treasurer of the county, &c. in the militia whereof such militia-man shall serve, who is thereupon to repay him the sums so reimbursed to such overseers; and the same are to be allowed in his accounts.

These are all the parts of this act of which I think it necessary to give any abstract, because the officers and others, who may be affected by any other part of it, will probably have copies of the act, and therefore do not stand in need of any abstract: And now I shall observe, that, whilst this act was depending in the house, that is to say, on the 6th of May, as soon as the resolutions of the supply-committee were that day agreed to, it was ordered, that a bill should be brought in, pursuant to the 4th of the said resolutions^a; and that Mr. John Pitt, Mr. Rose Fuller, Mr. Charlton, and Mr. Bacon, should prepare and bring in the same; and, on the 9th of May, after reading part of the militia-act of the 31st of his majesty's reign, for explaining the militia-act of the preceding session, it was ordered, that it should be an instruction to the said gentlemen, to make provision, in the said bill, for explaining so much of the said act, as related to the money to be given to private militia-men upon their being ordered out into actual service; and also, that no militia-man, who should not, before the passing of the said bill, have been trained and exercised, should be intitled to have his cloaths for his own use, until he shall have served for a certain space of time after the delivery of the said cloathing. Accordingly, a bill being drawn up pursuant to this order, and these instructions, it was presented to the house, on the 14th, by Mr. John Pitt, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; after which it passed through both houses, and received the royal assent by commission at the end of the session. By this act the guinea, which, by the act 31 Geo. II. is to be paid to every private man of every regiment or company of militia, when ordered out into actual service, is to be paid to every man that shall afterwards be intitled into such regiment, or company, whilst in actual service; no man is to be intitled to his cloaths, for his own

use, until he shall have served three years, if unembodied, or one year, if embodied, after delivery of the cloaths; and the full pay of the militia is to commence from the date of his majesty's warrant for drawing them out.

A From these and former acts passed, relating to the militia, we may see how difficult it is to bring any new establishment to perfection; but this establishment highly deserves all the pains that gentlemen have given, or can give, themselves for the purpose. Some sort of military force is certainly necessary for the defence of every nation; and it is equally certain, that the only proper military force for preserving the liberties and privileges, as well as the lives and fortunes, of a free people, is a well-regulated and well-disciplined militia, consisting chiefly of men of property or substance, and commanded by independent gentlemen of fortune, and of good character, in their respective counties. In the most absolute governments no man's life, or property, is taken from him without some pretence of law, or justice: The most arbitrary tyrant, if he made a practice of murdering and robbing his subjects without any such pretence, would soon lose the power of doing mischief, and become practically what the king of England is in theory; but a free people have a right to judge of the pretence, and to punish those who for such purpose make use of a false or sham pretence. For enabling them to exercise this right, they have liberties and privileges established by their form of government, and these liberties and privileges they must take care to preserve, which can be effectually and securely done no way but by such a militia as I have mentioned; for it is in the men of property and substance that all such liberties and privileges are chiefly vested; and therefore those that have no property, or substance, may find, or at least may expect to find, their account in destroying the liberties and privileges of those that have.

G In the reign of Richard II. this was really the case. In that reign, if the more or those of little or no property, had been the only people that understood any thing of arms or military discipline, how could the citizens of London, how could the king, have opposed, much less defeated the insurrection under Wat Tyler? The professed design was to abolish all distinction, and reduce all the people of the kingdom to a perfect equality: In p. 343.

^a See, before, p. 343.

success of this design they had cut off the heads of many lords, gentlemen, and eminent men, that had fallen into their hands: They had even forced their way into the tower and city of London, which they had plundered. But at last a number of brave and well disciplined citizens took arms, I may say in despair, considering the odds of numbers, and, by a remarkable turn of providence, defeated this, to appearance, irresistible insurrection.

This shews how necessary it is to have the military force of the nation placed in the hands of men of substance and property; for mobs, by which I mean a numerous assembly of men of little or no property, are of the most dangerous consequence to the freedom of government. By such mobs free governments have been more frequently overturned than by standing armies. Our own government, in the reign of Charles I. could never have been overturned, if all men of true sense and virtue had not been banished from both houses of parliament, or terrified out of their senses, by the enthusiastical mobs of London and Westminster; and such mobs are always the more dangerous the more they are bred to arms and military discipline; which makes me afraid even of a militia, if it consists of the dregs of the people, as hired substitutes will generally be. 'Tis true, they must, by law, be commanded by gentlemen of fortune; but all gentlemen of fortune are not independent: A luxurious, extravagant, or dissipated gentleman never can be so, let his fortune be what it will: He will be obedient to those who can pay him for his obedience, and will execute their commands, be they what they will, if he can do it with impunity.

Whether there was a necessity, upon the present occasion, to call the militia out to, and to detain them so long in, actual service, is a question which I shall not presume to determine; but this I will say, if it be laid down as a maxim, that, often as the nation is engaged in any foreign war, the militia must not only be called out to actual service, but marched to remote counties, and kept in places remote from their habitations, during the whole time of their appointed service, no man of any business or employment will ever list in the service, who can possibly raise as much money as to hire a substitute; so that, as to the common men, they will generally and always be such as the common soldiers of our army; and

their being hirelings will give them such a mean and mercenary way of thinking, as will render it more easy to make a bad use of them. I therefore wish that the number of our militia-men were so much increased, as to render it possible to insure them, that they should never be detained in actual service above two months in a year, except when the kingdom is actually invaded. Such a short time a substantial farmer, or tradesman, might spare from his business; and even, as to labouring men, they could not in that time get such a habit of idleness as to render them for ever incapable of labour. But, from what I have said, I hope it will not be supposed that I am against our present establishment of the militia: If we cannot have what we would, we must be content with what we can get, as what we now have will at least increase the number of disciplined men in the kingdom, and consequently add to our security against any foreign invasion; and the new regulation, by which the families of substitutes are deprived of any relief from their parish, will be a great relief to our parishes already overburdened with their poor's rates. 'Tis true, it will increase the price of substitutes; but this I take to be a publick advantage, as it will oblige more of our better sort of people to serve their appointed time in person: And this we ought to take every possible method to promote; for the fewer substitutes we have in our militia, the more it may be depended on for the preservation of our liberties and privileges, and the more the number of our disciplined men will be increased; because, at the end of every three years, the lot-men must be changed, and new militia-men chosen by lot; but substitutes may continue for life, and most of them will probably do so, if upon every change they can find a new lot man who is ready to hire them.

Nov. 21, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of several noblemen, gentlemen, and others, inhabitants of East-Greenwich, and places adjacent in Kent, whose names were thereunto subscribed, in behalf of themselves and the rest of the inhabitants; setting forth, that in the parish of East Greenwich, and within a quarter of a mile, or thereabouts, of the town, in which there is a royal palace, and royal hospital for seamen, there is a store-house, or magazine, wherein are frequently kept very great quantities of gunpowder, to the

amount, as the petitioners were informed, of 6000 barrels, or more; and that, beside the great danger which must attend all places of that kind, the said magazine stands in an open field, not inclosed by any fortification or defence whatsoever, whereby it was exposed to treachery, and every other accident; and alledging, that the petitioners apprehended, if through treachery, or by lightning, or any other accident, the said magazine should take fire, among many great mischiefs which would follow, not only the lives and properties of the petitioners, but the said palace and hospital, the king's yards and stores at Deptford and Woolwich, and the banks and navigation of the river Thames, and the ships sailing and at anchor therein, would be inevitably destroyed, and inconceivable damage accrue to the cities of London and Westminster; and further alledging, that the said magazine was then in a dangerous condition, being propped on all sides; that the props were, as the petitioners were credibly informed, decaying at the foundation; and that, in case it should fall, the powder must, most certainly, take fire, and all the before-mentioned calamities inevitably happen; and therefore praying the whole house to take the premises into consideration, and that the said magazine might be taken down, and removed to some more convenient place; or that the petitioners might have such other relief in the premises, as to the house should seem meet.

Under our then present administration I scarcely need inform the reader, that this remarkable petition was presently referred to the consideration of a committee, that they should examine the matter thereof, and report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the house; and that they should have power to send for persons, papers, and records.

The very next day it was ordered, that the estimate for purchasing lands, and erecting a powder-magazine for land and sea service, at Purfleet, near the river Thames, in Essex, together with barracks, guard house, and all other necessary conveniences, to answer the purpose of the then present magazine at Greenwich, (which was presented to the house upon the 18th of December, 1754) be referred to the said committee.

On the 5th of December, Mr. Cooke reported, from the said committee, that they had examined the matter of the said petition, and had directed him to report

the same, together with their opinion thereupon, to the house; which report he read in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the table, when it was ordered, that the report should lie upon the table, to be perused by the members: And on the 12th, it being moved to take the said report into consideration, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his majesty's command, acquainted the house, that his majesty, having been informed of the subject matter of the said petition, recommended it to the consideration of the house; whereupon it was read, and the resolutions of the committee were as follow:

1st, That the present magazine for gunpowder, near Greenwich, in Kent, is very improperly and dangerously situated; 2d, That, notwithstanding great care has been taken to support the said magazine, the same is utterly incapable of being repaired; 3d, That Purfleet, in Essex, is a proper place for erecting a powder magazine; and, 4th, That the house be moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill for taking down, and removing, the said magazine at Greenwich. Of these resolutions the first three were presently agreed to; and then it was ordered, that the said report should be referred to the committee of supply, where it produced the resolution of that committee of December the 18th*; and, soon as that resolution was agreed to, the aforesaid third resolution being again read, it was ordered, that leave should be given to bring in a bill upon these two resolutions; and that Mr. Cooke, Sir James Creed, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Lord Ligonier, Mr. Charles Frederick Mr. Earle, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Cooke and Mr. West, should prepare and bring in the same.

To these gentlemen were afterwards added Mr. Auditor Watson, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Fairfax; and on the 15th of February the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Fairfax, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; after which it was ordered to be printed, together with the report upon which it was founded. On the 26th it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house. On the 11th of March, the house resolved into the said committee, went through the bill with several amendments, and ordered the report the next morning; but, when the report, it was re-committed to a

mittee of the whole house; and on the 26th, after reading part of the act of the then last session, intitled, *An Act for making Compensation to the Proprietors of such Lands, &c.* an instruction was ordered to the committee, that they should have power to receive a clause, or clauses, for obviating some doubts and difficulties, which had arisen upon the said act, with regard to the direction thereby given, for the payment of so much of the money, by the said act allowed, as a compensation for certain lands, &c. as the party or parties intitled to, or interested in, should be incapable, by law, to take and dispose of, into the hands of the deputy of the king's remembrancer of the Exchequer, for the time being, for the uses and purposes in the said act mentioned; after which the house resolved itself into the said committee, went through the bill with several amendments, which were, upon the report, agreed to on the 28th, and the bill, with the amendments, ordered to be ingrossed: And on the 31st the bill was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords, where it passed without any amendment, and received the royal assent, by commission, on the 15th of April.

In the petition upon which the bill was founded, the danger to be apprehended from the situation and condition of this magazine was, perhaps, a little exaggerated; but it was certainly very great: Therefore it is surprising that it was not removed many years since; and this will be the more surprising if we consider, that in the session of parliament which began January 17, 1750, a petition of much the same import was, on the 11th of March, presented to the house, by the inhabitants of and about Greenwich, in which the petitioners informed the house, that they had made application to his majesty's board of ordnance, to have the said magazine entirely removed, and were told, that it was not in the power of the board to remove the king's magazine, or to make a purchase of land, and erect another elsewhere; which petition was then in the same manner referred to a committee, and a report made from that committee on the 19th, by which the house was so fully convinced of the danger set forth in the petition, that they addressed his majesty to give directions, that an estimate should be laid before the house, of the expence of removing the said magazine to some more convenient place, and further distance from the said town of

Greenwich and cities of London and Westminster. Is it not surprising, then, that an affair in which the lives and properties of so many of his majesty's subjects, as well as a national magazine, was so immediately concerned, should have been allowed to sleep for ten years, without applying a remedy, which was every year in our power, and which might have been applied more conveniently in time of peace, when we had no occasion to borrow money at interest for the purpose, than now, in time of war, when we must borrow the money at 4l. per cent. interest, for above 20 years, beside a high premium?

However, the applying a remedy, even now, does honour to our present administration, and the more as it has been so long neglected; and by the act they seem to have chosen a very proper place; for Purfleet is, itself, but a very small village, and not near any considerable one: But I hope the magazine will be made to consist of several distinct and separate small buildings, at such a distance from each other, as that the blowing up of one may not set fire to any of the rest; for all magazines of gunpowder, and likewise all magazines of naval stores, ought to consist of a number of such buildings, in proportion to the quantity of stores which it may, at any time, be necessary to lodge at that place; because, when a very large quantity of such stores is lodged in one building, it may, in time of war, be worth an enemy's while to bestow a very large sum in bribing some villain to set fire to it; but, when the enemy can propose, by such treachery, to destroy but a small quantity, they never will offer a large sum for that purpose; and there are men who for a large sum would become villains, and yet would with disdain spurn away the offer of a small sum for such a treacherous purpose.

And now, because of the connection, I shall here add an account of the following affair, which will shew what a religious regard both our sovereign and our parliament always have to the property of the subject, in every case where the parliamentary faith seems any way to be engaged. On the 22d of April, there was offered to be presented to the house a petition of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. and Edward Bridges Blacket, doctor in divinity, on behalf of themselves and others, who were proprietors of lands mentioned in an act of the then last session of parliament, intitled, *An Act for making*

* See the Map of Essex, Lond. Mag. for 1748, p. 344.

making Compensation to the Proprietors, &c. whereupon Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his majesty's command, acquainted the house, that his majesty, having been informed of the contents of the said petition, recommended it to the consideration of the house. Then the said petition was brought up, and read, reciting, that by the said act of the last session it was directed, that, if any lands, vested in trustees by the former act therein referred to, should belong to any body corporate, or person, not capable, by law, to take and dispose of the several sums of money which should be due and payable for their respective interests in such lands, then such money should be paid into the hands of the deputy-remembrancer of the court of Exchequer for the time being, for the use of such body corporate, or persons, under such disability, and which sums of money were thereby directed to be laid out in the purchase of other lands, in places most convenient for the persons interested; and the estates so to be purchased were directed to be settled to the same uses, intents, and purposes, as the former estates were settled at such time as they became vested in the trustees therein mentioned; and that, until such purchases should be made, the deputy remembrancer should place such money out in parliamentary funds, or upon other good securities; and alledging, that, in pursuance of the last mentioned act, debentures,

amounting to the sum of 24,117l. 72s. 6d. had been made out, ready to be paid to the said deputy remembrancer, for the use of the proprietors of such lands: But doubts and difficulties having arisen, touching the execution of the said act, which had prevented the said deputy-remembrancer from receiving the said money from the office of ordnance, the said proprietors were like to be sufferers by the money's not being laid out on the publick funds, or other good securities, in regard the board of ordnance were not enabled to pay any interest for the principal sums due to the said proprietors, for any further time than until the 25th of August, 1759, on which day it was ready to have been paid to the said deputy-remembrancer; and that the petitioners had observed, by the votes of that house, that there was an instruction for making provision, in the bill, for applying a sum of money, &c. * but, in regard the petitioners lands, tenements, and hereditaments, were then in the possession of the crown, and the petitioners could not receive any rent or income therefrom, and they had not, by any means, prevented or delayed the said monies being laid out for their benefit, or the trusts in the said bill being carried into execution; therefore praying the house to take their case into consideration, and to give them such relief, in the premises, as to the house should seem just and reasonable.

[To be continued in our next.]

* See, before, p. 573.

An impartial and succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the present War.
Continued from p. 524.

THUS a part of the blame for the dishonour and national loss we had sustained was laid upon Gen. Fowke, by means of a council of war; which was as far as they could go; for a council of war cannot, by their sentence, or rather opinion, subject an officer to any higher punishment than that of suspension, or dismissal. His majesty might, indeed, have afterwards ordered him to be tried by a court martial, whose sentence, if they had so pleased, might have been capital, as disobedience to orders is, by the mutiny-act, to be punished with death, or such other punishment as by a court-martial shall be inflicted. But, as the council of

war were so much divided in their opinion, it was probable that he would have been acquitted by a court-martial; and, as the general had never complained of any neglect or misconduct in the administration, there was no personal resentment against him; therefore the loading him with being, in some measure, one of the causes of the loss of Minorca, was deemed sufficient by those who stood in need of having their conduct vindicated, not only to the populace, but, perhaps, to a higher tribunal.

On the other hand, the imprudent, as well as unfortunate admiral Byng, had, by his first letter from Gibraltar*, excited

* See, before, p. 18.

the resentment of the directors, not only of our naval, but also of our land military; and the resentment of both was, of course, raised to a very high pitch, because they could not avoid laying the said letter before his majesty in council, though they took care not to expose it to publick view; nor did it ever appear till it was published by some of the admiral's friends, long after his confinement; and then the populace were too much exasperated against him to hear with patience, or attention, any thing that could be advanced in his favour. To this I must add, that he was not, it is said, personally of any great or amiable character; and the directors of our marine stood extremely in need of some sort of vindication. In short, every thing concurred for rendering it not only safe, but almost necessary, to make him a publick sacrifice, if possible. Accordingly, from the time of his landing, he was kept in close confinement, and some extraordinary methods were taken for securing him, under an apprehension, real or pretended, of his intending to make his escape, tho' he never shewed the least sign of any such intention, but, on the contrary, always appeared to be, and, I believe, really was, fully convinced, that he would be honourably acquitted upon a trial by a court-martial; and this his enemies were resolved to endeavour to bring him to, tho' certainly with a view very different from his.

But, as many of the witnesses were then in the Mediterranean, no such trial could be brought on till after their being brought home, which was not till towards the end of the year. At last, all that were thought necessary being arrived, a court-martial was appointed to be held for his trial on board the *St. George* at Portsmouth, whither he was conducted in custody; and the court was opened on the 27th of December, 1756, when the trial began, of which the reader may see an abstract in your Magazine for 1757, p. 51 to 56 inclusive.

In this abstract the reader may observe, that the warrant for Admiral Byng's execution was not signed by Admiral Forbes, who was then one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty; and I must observe, that this did not proceed from his being absent, but really from a scruple of conscience, for which he gave his reasons, as is said, in writing; and those reasons having been since published, the reader may see them in your Magazine for 1760, p. 425.

As to the evidence upon the trial, no curious enquirer into truth would be satisfied with any abstract that could be given of it; for every such enquirer, if impartial, must have the whole before him, in order to form a judgment: Therefore I shall refer the reader to the trial itself, of which there were two copies printed, one by the judge-advocate, and another by Mr. Byng himself, between which there was no very material difference. But I must observe, that, though the resolutions of the court appear to have been all unanimous, there were certainly disputes, and some of them, it was said, a little warm, among the members; for the court continued shut up five days before they could agree upon all their resolutions; and, very soon after they were published, a pamphlet appear'd under the title of *A candid Examination of the Resolutions and Sentence of the Court Martial, &c. by an old Sea-Officer*; which deserves a reading before any gentleman can form a judgment, and of which the reader may see the substance in your Magazine for 1757, p. 134.

Some of the members of the court-martial began likewise to relent, and to repent of their having been accessory to the passing of so severe a sentence; and of this his majesty having had information, it occasioned his sending a message to the house of commons on the 26th of February; which was delivered by William Pitt, Esq; and which the reader may see in your Magazine for 1757, p. 145.

In consequence of this message a bill was that very day brought into that house, for releasing from the obligation of the oath of secrecy the members of the said court-martial, pursuant to the exception contained in the said oath; which bill met with so favourable a reception from the commons, that it was passed by them and sent to the lords on the 28th*. But, as it met with a very different reception from their lordships, I think it necessary to give an abstract of the proceedings upon it in that house, as its fate was, perhaps, one of the causes which made a new minister see, that a coalition with some of the old was absolutely necessary for keeping in motion the complicated machine of our government; for which purpose a minister has not only his sovereign and two distinct houses of parliament to manage, but he must at the same time give as much ease and satisfaction as possible to the people.

The bill, after reciting the said act of the 22d of his present majesty's reign, goes

* See Lond. Mag. for 1758, p. 225.

goes on thus: "And whereas Admiral John Byng has been, in pursuance of the said law, tried by a court-martial, and been sentenced by the same to be shot to death: And whereas application has been made, by a member of the said court-martial, in behalf of himself and several other members of the said court, praying earnestly to be released, by act of parliament, from the said part of the said oath; and alledging that they have something to disclose relative to the said sentence, which greatly affects their own consciences, and which it is necessary should be disclosed, in order to do justice to the said Admiral John Byng: Be it therefore enacted, by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for all and every person and persons, who constituted the said court martial appointed to try the said Adm. Byng, and they are hereby required, to disclose or discover, upon oath, before his majesty in council, or before a committee thereof, all and every the votes or opinions of any member or members of the said court-martial; any thing in the oath contained in the act herein before, in part, recited to the contrary thereof notwithstanding: Provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall extend to oblige any of the members of the said court-martial to disclose or discover any matter, or thing, other than such as he might voluntarily have disclosed, or discovered, in case such member had not taken the said oath of secrecy."

And it being agreed, that the several persons to be examined should be called in separately, and that they should be examined upon oath, and that the questions and answers should be taken down in writing at the bar by the clerk, and also that the oath of secrecy, directed by the act of parliament of the 22d year of his majesty's reign to be taken by the members of courts-martial held by virtue of that act, should be read to each of them before he should be examined; Vice-admiral Thomas Smith was called in, and sworn at the bar; and the said oath of secrecy was read to him, as follows:

"I A. B. do swear, That I will duly administer justice, according to the articles and orders established by an act, passed in the 22d year of the reign of his majesty King George the second, for amending,

explaining, and reducing into one act of parliament, the laws relating to the government of his majesty's ships, vessels, and forces by sea, without partiality, favour, or affection; and, if any case shall arise, which is not particularly mentioned in the said articles and orders, I will duly administer justice according to my conscience, the best of my understanding, and the custom of the navy in the like cases: And I do further swear, That I will not, upon any account, at any time whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of this court-martial, unless thereunto required by act of parliament.

So help me God."

It was moved, that the 22d article in the said act of the 22d year of his majesty's reign might be read; and the same was read accordingly. Then it was proposed that Vice-admiral Smith should be asked, Whether he now thinks, or, as far as he can recollect, ever did think, that he could have applied any part of that article to a man whose conduct he thought proceeded from error of judgment only. Which being objected to, the vice-admiral was directed to withdraw; and after debate, the question being waved for that time, the vice-admiral was called in again, and asked,

1. *Question.* Whether you know any matter that passed, previous to the sentence pronounced upon Admiral Byng, which may shew that sentence to have been unjust?

Answer. Indeed I do not.

2. *Question.* Whether you know any matter that passed, previous to the said sentence, which may shew that sentence to have been given through any undue practice or motive?

Answer. Indeed I do not.

3. *Question.* Whether you are desirous that the bill, now under the consideration of the house, for dispensing with the oath of secrecy, should pass into a law?

Answer. As for myself, I have no desire of it; but, if it will be a relief to the consciences of any of my brethren, it will not be disagreeable to me.

4. *Question.* Whether you are of opinion, that you have any particulars to reveal, relative to the case of, and the sentence passed upon, Admiral Byng, which you judge necessary for his majesty's information, and which you think likely to incline his majesty to mercy?

Answer.

Answer. I have not indeed, further than as I wrote, what seemed to be at that time the sense of the whole court, to a right honourable member of this house, (Lord Lyttelton) signifying, that, if it was necessary, the members would willingly attend, to set forth the reasons that induced them to recommend him to his majesty's mercy.

Question. Whether you think yourself restrained, by your oath of secrecy, from laying before his majesty those matters, for inducing his majesty's mercy, which are mentioned, or referred to, in that letter to my Lord Lyttelton?

Answer. As the sentence, and application for his majesty's mercy, were the unanimous resolutions of the court, I apprehend, that I am at liberty to give the reasons why I requested that mercy."

The 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, of these questions were answered in the negative by all the members of the court-martial, except as follows. Admiral Norris, to the 1st question, begged to be excused answering, whilst he was under the oath of secrecy. Then it was proposed to ask him, whether he had any matter to disclose, that would shew the sentence to be unjust, if he was released from the oath of secrecy; but the putting of this question being objected to, it produced a debate; after which he was called in again, and the question being then put to him, he answered, No. To the 2d question he answered, No. To the 3d, Yes. And to the 4th he at first begged leave not to answer; but being afterwards, at his own desire, called in again, he answered, That, when he said he was desirous the act should take place, he understood that they were to have an opportunity of delivering their particular reasons for signing the sentence and letter of recommendation.

Capt. Geary, to the 1st, 2d, and 3d questions, answered, No. To the 4th he answered, Nothing, but what I have signed by the sentence and letter of recommendation. This occasioned the following questions and answers.

Question. Whether, if the act was passed, you could better explain that sentence and letter than you are now able?

Answer. My oath of secrecy won't permit me to say any more.

Question. Whether you think, by your oath of secrecy, you are restrained from saying any thing but the vote and opinion of the members?

Answer. I am one of the members, and

I humbly beg leave to think it my opinion.

Capt. John Moore, to the 1st and 2d question, answered, No. To the 3d he answered thus: I am very desirous it should, that I might be absolved from the oath: I have been under great concern when I have taken the oath; I don't mean upon this trial. To the 4th question he answered thus: I do not think myself at liberty, while I am under this oath, to answer that question. Upon this was put the following *Question*: Whether, if this bill was passed, you could better explain the sentence, and letter of recommendation, than you are now able? *Answer.* I could give better information what were my motives for signing that sentence and letter.

The Hon. Augustus Keppel, to the 1st and 2d questions, answered, No. To the 3d, Yes, undoubtedly. To the 4th he answered thus: I think that I can't answer that question without particularising the reasons for my vote and opinion. Upon this he was asked, Do you understand that these particular reasons are asked now? To which he answered, No.

The several examinations being ended, they were read over to the house by the clerk; and then a motion was made to reject the bill; which was agreed to without any debate; for a question is seldom opposed, in either house of parliament, when it is foreseen that a great majority will appear in its favour. But, in this country of liberty and common sense, even an act of parliament, which must have had the approbation of all the three branches of our legislature, is often very freely canvassed by the people without doors; and much more a question that has been agreed to by one, and rejected or disagreed to by the other, of our houses of parliament. Upon this occasion the same liberty was taken by many without doors; for it was said, that, as this bill released the members of the court-martial from their oath of secrecy, only so far as related to any discovery they might think fit to make before his majesty in council, or a committee thereof, the passing of the bill could not possibly be attended with any mischief; and therefore, if any one member of the court-martial had, for the sake of conscience, desired to be so far released from his oath of secrecy, as to enable him to declare to his majesty what he thought might procure mercy to a prisoner whom he, by mistaking the law, had

had condemned to die, the bill, for the sake of that one member, as well as for the sake of mercy, ought to have been passed, and much rather when it was desired by three or four of the members, and when all the members recommended the prisoner to mercy, at the very time they condemned him to die.

This argument was further enforced by adding as follows: That the severe sentence of the court martial plainly appeared to have been founded upon their mistaking the meaning of the word *negligence* in the 12th and 13th articles of war; for *negligence*, like the *culpa* of the Romans, admits of several degrees; and, as death is by these two articles inflicted absolutely upon it, they must mean a great and wilful negligence, and not that sort of negligence which proceeds from accidental non attention, or human weakness, or from not having a greater share of that virtue called Presence of mind, than commonly falls to the share of mankind; as this is a sort of negligence which the bravest and most experienced commander may be guilty of, nay, which every commander has, upon some occasion or other, been guilty of; a sort of negligence which the brave Benbow was guilty of, and by which he lost his life, as well as the victory; for, when he saw that Kirby and Wade kept back, and did not come into the engagement, he might (and ought, as before his death he confessed) have sent orders to the lieutenants to take the command of the ships, and confine their captains. Such a negligence, therefore, may be called misconduct, but it cannot be called such a criminal negligence as is meant in these two articles of war; otherwise, no commander can ever secure himself from being shot for negligence, if he happens to be tried by men who think differently from what he did during the engagement; and criticks of all kinds generally think in a very different manner from the man whose conduct, or performance, they are to criticise.

If the members of this court-martial thought, that by the word *negligence*, in these two articles of war, was meant the least, the most excusable sort of negligence, they put a wrong interpretation upon the word, a meaning that the law never intended; and that they did so is evident by their unanimously recommending the prisoner to mercy, after having unanimously freed him from any imputation of cowardice or disaffection; and, if

they thought they could inflict no punishment upon him but death, they certainly mistook their power. 'Tis true, after having voted, that the prisoner had fallen under the 12th article of war, they could not inflict any other punishment than that of death; but, if they had said, in the 33d resolution, that Admiral Byng did not, through misconduct, do his utmost to relieve St. Philip's Castle, &c. and, in the 34th article, that Admiral Byng did not, through misconduct, do his utmost to take, seize, &c. they could not have voted, that he had fallen under that article, but might have voted, that, from his misconduct, he appeared to be incapable of any command in his majesty's navy, and consequently might have inflicted what punishment they thought fit.

But, it seems, the gentlemen thought, that they were as much tied down to the letter of the law as our common law-courts are in civil affairs, not knowing, or having been informed, that by our law there is a very great difference between civil and criminal affairs: In civil affairs we make a distinction between justice and equity; and, in consequence of that distinction, our common law-courts are obliged, in most cases, to determine according to the rigour of the law; but as we have adopted the maxim, adopted by all nations, that the rigour of the law may often be injurious, *summum jus est summa injuria*, therefore we have established a court of equity, where a person injured by the rigour of the law may be relieved upon application. This is the case with respect to all proceedings in civil affairs; but in criminal affairs we have no distinction between justice and equity, nor a court of equity to grant relief to any person injuriously condemned according to the rigour of the law; therefore, in the trial of crimes, even our common law-courts have, in many cases, departed from the rigour of the common law, or the letter of the statute; and, by adopting the humane maxim, that penal statutes ought to be construed favourably for the subject, they have made themselves a court of equity as well as justice; and, if our common law-courts have done so, surely courts-martial ought much rather to do so. They ought to consider, that, though in civil affairs no judgment can be called unjust that is according to law, notwithstanding its being so very far from equitable, that the person against whom it was passed would certainly be relieved.

by an application to a court of equity, yet in criminal trials a sentence according to strict law must be unjust, if the court ought to have put an equitable construction upon the law: And, if this had been duly considered, perhaps few of this court-martial would have answered to the first question in the manner they did; for it was certainly never meant to punish the least oversight in a sea-officer with death; consequently, according to the aforesaid humane maxim established in all criminal cases, they ought, they were in conscience obliged, to put an equitable construction upon the statute, and not agree to any resolution that might lead towards their declaring, that the prisoner had fallen under the 12th article of war; which, indeed, is not plainly and expressly done by any of the previous resolutions; and therefore the 33d and 34th resolutions may justly be said to be a little cautious; for an officer does not fall under that article of war by not doing his utmost to destroy an enemy, or assist a friend, unless it can be justly said, that he failed doing so through cowardice, negligence, or disaffection.

Lastly, it was said, that, though it appeared, from the record of this trial, that the members of the court-martial were unanimous in their votes upon all the material resolutions they had agreed to, yet the several members might have had very different reasons for their way of voting. A member's vote consists in his pronouncing the single monosyllable, Yes, or No; but his opinion consists in the reasons he gave for that Yes, or No; and these reasons no member could, consistently with his oath of secrecy, disclose, without an act of parliament, because by that act he swears, not to disclose, or discover, his vote, or opinion, of any particular matter, unless thereunto required by act of parliament. Those reasons, if expressed, might have inclined his majesty's mercy: But this no member of the court-martial had a right to enquire into, nor could possibly judge of; and therefore the question, before mentioned, seemed to be of no signification: At least, their answer, in answer thereunto, that they had no particulars to reveal, which they were likely to incline his majesty to think could not be an argument, with H. for rejecting the bill; because, if the particulars had been revealed, they might have thought in a very different manner from what they did.

This is the substance of what was said without doors upon the occasion; and I have been the more particular in my account, because I consider this admiral's case is a precedent that may be of the most dangerous consequence to the gentlemen of our navy, especially as there is in our navy-act no clause like that in our mutiny-act, which provides, that no sentence of death shall be given by any general court-martial, unless nine officers present concur, &c. I think it of the utmost importance to the liberties of this nation, to take care, that neither the gentlemen of our navy, nor the gentlemen of our army, shall ever find themselves obliged, under the pain of death, as well as under the pain of dismissal, to become the absolute slaves of any prime minister, or any administration: And I will say, that our 12th naval article of war, interpreted as it seems to have been by this precedent, puts it into the power of a revengeful minister to get any naval officer, he pleases, condemned and executed, for having been negligent in his duty; but I hope no court-martial will ever hereafter condemn to death an officer for negligence, unless that negligence plainly appears to have been wilful, and with some wicked design, such as that of sacrificing his commander, or some gentleman under his command: And, if ever there should be a suspicion that any naval officer has been unjustly condemned to die, I hope our parliament will be always ready to pass an act for releasing the members of the court-martial from their oath of secrecy, that the world may know, and be able to point out, the men who were the chief promoters of that condemnation; for, though this oath may in general be necessary, yet in some cases it may be of the most dangerous consequence, and was therefore strenuously objected to in the house of lords, when the said naval act of the 22d of his present majesty's reign was passing through that house.

It would, perhaps, have been more daring in Admiral Byng, to have conducted the fleet on a direct course to the enemy, according to the opinion of the court-martial in their 11th resolution; and it would, perhaps, have been more resolute in him, to have put a stop to his ship's firing, until she got within pistol-shot of the enemy, according to the opinion of the court-martial in their 26th resolution; but, as both are disputable points in naval military conduct, all that can

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can be inferred from hence is, that Mr. Byng was not a Wolfe, or a Hawke, to attempt gaining a victory by playing a desperate game. They, 'tis true, had afterwards the courage to do so; but neither of them would have done so, if the circumstances they were in had not made it necessary; and Mr. Byng did not think himself in any such circumstances, because he had reason to hope, that, if his squadron was not entirely ruined in that engagement, he would find such a reinforcement at Gibraltar, in consequence of his first letter from thence, as would enable him to return time enough to destroy the French Squadron before their bluntness at land could make themselves masters of Fort St. Philip's; and it is ascertained that, if fifteen instead of five ships, had been sent, Mr. Byng, if he had met with a fair wind to Gibraltar and back again, might have returned time enough to have demolished the French Squadron before that fortress was surrendered, or even reduced to any very great distress, as he would then have had no occasion to wait for refitting any of his disabled ships. There was, indeed, one reason, of a public nature, for getting this admiral's conduct, at least, condemned by a court-martial; which was that of vindicating the character of our navy; for we ought to prevent its being thought, either abroad and at home, that any foreign Squadron is able to cope with a British Squadron that appears to be of equal force, if the latter be well and bravely conducted; but no such reason could render his death necessary, unless it was resolved, that the commander of every British Squadron shall either defeat the enemy, or sacrifice himself and every ship of his Squadron. Whatever was the resolution, as he had been condemned by the court-martial, and as the house of lords had rejected the bill for enabling the members of the court-martial to explain their reasons, either for condemning him to die, or for recommending him to mercy, his majesty did not think fit to grant him a pardon, or any new respite; and the respite which had been granted being expired, his sentence was carried into execution on board the Monarque, March 14, 1757; upon which solemn occasion he behaved with becoming decency and resolution, without shewing the least sign of timidity, as was publicly asserted by his friends, and not publicly contradicted by his enemies, though there wanted not people who, pro-

bably to oblige their patrons, endeavoured to insinuate the contrary.

Immediately before his death he delivered a paper to William Brough, Esq; marshal of the high court of admiralty, after a short speech to him; both which the reader may see in your Magazine for 1757, p. 146.

[To be continued in our next.]

By an Oversight the following Paragraph was omitted in its proper Place in the preceding History. The Reader is desired to read it after the Break, see col. 1, p. 576.

[As soon as this bill was the first time read in the house of lords, a motion was as usual, made for its being read a second time; whereupon some of their lordships took notice, that the bill, as appeared in the preamble, was founded upon a fact of which they had no proof before them, nor any parliamentary knowledge; therefore, if they should order the bill to be read a second time, it was hoped, they would order all the members of the court-martial to attend, in order to know whether any, and which of them had made any such application as was mentioned in the preamble of the bill. This occasioned some debate; but at last it was agreed, that all the members of the court-martial should be examined; and then the bill was ordered to be read a second time, the next day, being March the second; after which it was ordered, that a message should be sent to the house of commons, to desire that they would leave that the Hon. Augustus Keppel, Esq; and Peter Dingley, Esq; members of their house, might attend their lordships house the next morning, in order to be examined upon the second reading of the said bill: other members of the court-martial were then ordered to attend for the same purpose; and such of the judges who were in town were likewise ordered to attend.]

Accordingly, March the 2d, all members of the court-martial having attended, the said bill was read a second time; and it being agreed, &c.]

De Vattel's SENTIMENTS of RELIGION

Continued from p. 501.

WE are going to see, in the following paragraphs, what are the duties and prerogatives of the prince with regard to the religion publicly established.

The prince, or the conductor, to whom the nation has intrusted the care of the government, and the exercise of the sovereign power, is obliged to watch over the preservation of the received religion, the worship established by law, and has a right to restrain those who attempt to destroy or disturb it: But, to acquit himself of this duty in a manner equally just and wise, he ought never to lose sight of the equality in which he is called to act, and the reason of his being invested with it. Religion is of extreme importance to the welfare and tranquillity of the society, and the prince is obliged to have an eye to every thing in which the state is interested. This is all that calls him to interfere in religion, or to protect and defend it. He can then interfere only upon this footing; and consequently he can use his power against none but those whose religious conduct is prejudicial or dangerous to the state, and cannot punish pretended crimes against God, where the vengeance alone belongs to the Sovereign Judge, the Searcher of hearts. Let us remember, that religion is no farther an affair of state than as it is exterior, and publickly established: That of the heart can only depend on the conscience. The prince has a right to punish none but those that disturb society; and it would be very unjust for him to inflict pains and penalties on any person whatsoever for his private opinions, when that person neither takes pains to divulge them, nor to obtain followers. It is a principle of fanaticism, a source of evils, and the most notorious injustice, for weak mortals to imagine that they ought to take up the cause of God, maintain his glory by acts of violence, and revenge him on his enemies. Let us give to sovereigns, said a great statesman and an excellent citizen*, let us give them, for the common advantage, the power of punishing whatever is injurious to clarity in society. It does not belong to human justice to become the revenger of the cause that belongs to God. Cicero, who was able, and as great in state affairs, as in philosophy and eloquence, thought like the duke of Sully. In the laws he proposed, relating to religion, he says, on the subject of piety and interior reli-

gion: "If any one commits a fault, God will revenge it." But he declares the crime capital that should be committed against the religious ceremonies established for the publick affairs, and in which the whole state is concerned†. The wise Romans were very far from persecuting a man for his creed! they only required that people should not disturb the publick order.

The creed, or the opinions of the people, their sentiments with respect to the deity, in a word, interior religion should, like piety, be the object of the prince's attention: He should neglect no means of enabling his subjects to discover the truth, and to entertain good sentiments; but he should employ, for this purpose, only mild and paternal methods‡. Here he cannot command. It is in external religion and its publick exercise that his authority is to be employed. His task is to preserve it, to prevent the disorders and troubles it may occasion. To preserve religion, he ought to maintain it in the purity of its institution, to take care that it be faithfully observed in all its publick acts and ceremonies, and to punish those who dare attack it openly: But he can require nothing by force, except silence, and ought never to oblige a person to bear a part in external ceremonies: He can only, by constraint, produce uneasiness or hypocrisy.

A diversity of opinions and worship has often produced disorders and fatal dissensions in a state; and, for this reason, many will suffer only one and the same religion. A prudent and equitable sovereign will see, in particular conjunctures, if it be proper to tolerate, or forbid, the exercise of several different kinds of worship.

But in general, we may boldly affirm, that the most safe and equitable means of preventing the disorders that may be occasioned by difference of religions, is an universal toleration of all the religions that have nothing dangerous in them, either with respect to manners, or the state. Let us suffer the interested priests to declaim; they would not trample under foot the laws of humanity, and those of God himself, to make their doctrines triumph,

* The Duke de Sully. See his Memoirs, digested by M. de l' Ecluse, Tom. V. p. 135.

† Qui secus faxit, Deus ipse vindex erit.—Qui non paruerit, capitale esto. De Lib. II. I Quas (religionis) non metu, sed ea conjunctione quæ est homini cum conservandas puto. Cicero de Legib. Lib. I. What a fine lesson does this Pagan philosopher give the Christians.

triumph, if they were not the foundations on which are erected their opulence, luxury, and power. Crush only the spirit of persecution, punish severely whoever shall dare to disturb others on account of their creed, and you will see all these sects live in peace in their common country, and be ambitious of shewing themselves good citizens. Holland, and the states of the king of Prussia, furnish a proof of this: Calvinists, Lutherans, Socinians, Jews, Catholics, Pietists, all live in peace, because they are equally protected by the sovereign, and none are punished but the disturbers of the tranquility of others.

If, in spite of the prince's care to preserve the established religion, the entire nation, or the greatest part of it, should be disgusted with it, and desire to have it changed, the sovereign cannot do violence to his people, nor restrain them in an affair of this nature. The publick religion was established for the safety and advantage of the nation; but it is without efficacy when it ceases to influence the heart: The sovereign has here no other authority besides that which results from the trusts the nation has reposed in him; and the people have committed to him that of protecting their religion while they thought proper to profess it.

But at the same time it is very just, that the prince should have the liberty of continuing in the profession of his own religion, without losing his crown: Provided that he protects the religion of the state, this is all that can be required of him. In general, a difference of religion should never make any prince lose the prerogatives of sovereignty, unless a fundamental law disposes it otherwise. The pagan Romans did not cease to obey Constantine when he embraced Christianity; nor did the Christians revolt from Julian after he had quitted it.

We have established liberty of conscience for the people. However, we have also shewn, that the sovereign has a right, and is even under an obligation, to protect and maintain the religion of the state, and not to suffer any person to attempt to alter or destroy it; that he may even, according to circumstances, permit only one kind of publick worship throughout the whole country. Let us reconcile these duties and various rights, (between which it may be thought that there is some contradiction) and, if possible, leave nothing to be desired on so important and delicate a subject.

If the sovereign will allow only the publick exercise of the same religion, let him oblige nobody to do any thing contrary to his conscience; let no subject be forced to bear a part in a worship which he disapproves, or profess a religion which he believes to be false: But let the subject, on his side, satisfy himself with his not having fallen into a shameful hypocrisy; let him serve God according to the light of his own knowledge, in secret, and in his own house, persuaded that Providence does not call him to publick worship, since it has placed him in such circumstances, that he cannot discharge it without creating disturbances in the state. God would have us obey our sovereign, and avoid every thing that may be pernicious to society. These are the immutable precepts of the law of nature: That of publick worship is conditional, and dependant on the effects it may produce. Interior worship is necessary in its own nature; and we ought to confine ourselves to it in all cases in which it is most convenient. Publick worship is appointed for the edification of men in glorifying God; but it opposes that end, and ceases to be laudable, on such occasions when it can only produce disturbances and give offence. If any one believes it absolutely necessary, let him leave the country where he is not allowed to perform it according to the dictates of his own conscience, and join those who openly profess the same religion as himself."

And again, in the 4th chapter of book ii. wherein he treats of the right of security, &c. he writes as follows: "Religion is, in every sense, of great importance to a nation, and one of the most interesting subjects on which the government can be employed. An independent people are, with respect to their religion, accountable to none but God; they have a right to conduct themselves, in this respect, as in all others, according to the light of conscience, and not to suffer any foreigner to interfere in an affair of so delicate a nature. The custom, long kept up in Christendom, of causing all the affairs of religion to be decided and regulated in a general council, could only be introduced by the singular circumstance of the submission of the whole church to the civil government, the Roman empire. When that empire was overthrown, and gave place to many independent kingdoms, this custom was found contrary to the first elements of government, to the

idea of independent states and political societies. It was, however, long supported by prejudice, ignorance, and superstition, by the authority of the popes, and the power of the clergy, and even respected at the time of the reformation. The states who had embraced it offered to submit to the decisions of an impartial council lawfully assembled. At present they boldly declare, that they depend on no power on earth, either with respect to religious or civil government. The general and absolute authority of the pope and council is absurd in every other system than that of those popes who resolved to make all Christendom one single body, of which they pretended to be the supreme head. Thus even catholick sovereigns have endeavoured to restrain this authority within such limits as are consistent with their supreme power: They do not receive the decrees of the councils and the popes bulls, till after they have caused them to be examined; and these ecclesiastical laws are of no force in their dominions, without the consent of the prince. We have sufficiently established, in the first book of this work, chap. xii. the rights of a state in matters of religion; and we refer to them here only to draw just consequences from them with respect to the conduct which nations ought to observe with regard to each other.

It is, then, certain, that no one can interfere, in opposition to the will of a nation, in its religious affairs, without violating its rights, and doing it an injury. Much less is any one allowed to employ force of arms to oblige it to receive a doctrine and a worship which he considers as false. What right have men to proclaim themselves the defenders and protectors of the cause of God? He always knows how, when he pleases, to lead the nations to the knowledge of himself by more certain means than those of violence. Persecutors make no true converts. The monstrous maxim, of extending religion by the sword, is a subversion of the law of nations, and the most terrible scourge of kingdoms. Every madman believes he fights the cause of God, and every ambitious man covers himself with this pretence. While Charlemagne spread fire and sword through Saxony, to plant Christianity there, the successors of Mahomet ravaged Asia and America, to establish the Koran.

But it is an office of humanity to labour, by mild and lawful means, to persuade a nation to receive a religion that is believed to be the only one that is true and salutary. Missionaries may be sent to instruct the people, and this care is altogether conformable to the attention which every nation owes to the perfection and happiness of others. But it must be observed, that, not to do any injury to the rights of a sovereign, the missionaries ought to abstain from preaching clandestinely, or without his permission, a new doctrine to his people. He may refuse to allow them the liberty of discharging their office; and, if he orders them to leave his dominions, they ought to obey. They have need of a very express order from the King of kings for disobeying lawfully a sovereign who commands according to the extent of his power; and the prince who shall not be convinced of this extraordinary order of the Deity, will do no more than exert his authority by punishing a missionary for disobedience. But, if the nation, or a considerable part of the people, are desirous of keeping the missionary, and following his doctrine, we have established elsewhere the rights of the nation, and those of the citizens; where this difficulty is fully answered.

The subject is very delicate; and we cannot authorise an inconsiderate zeal for making proselytes, without endangering the tranquility of all nations, and without exposing, even those who are engaged in making converts, to act inconsistently with their duty, at the very time when they believe they are accomplishing the most meritorious work; for it is certainly performing a very bad office to a nation, and doing it an essential injury, to spread in the heart of it a false and dangerous religion. Now, there is no person who does not believe, that his religion alone is true and safe. Recommend, kindle in all hearts, the ardent zeal of the missionaries, and you will see Europe overflowed with Lamas, Bonzes, and Dervises; while the Monks of all kinds will spread over Asia and Africa; Protestant ministers will defy the inquisition in Spain and Italy, while the Jesuits will spread themselves among the Protestants in order to bring them back into the pale of the church. Let the Catholics reproach the Protestants as much as they please with their lukewarmness, the conduct of the

last is more agreeable to reason, and the law of nations. True zeal applies itself to the task of making a holy religion flourish in the countries where it is received, and of rendering it useful with respect to the manners of the people, and to the state; waiting the dispositions of Providence for an invitation from foreign nations, or for a very evident Divine mission to preach it abroad, while it finds employment enough in its own country. Let us add, that, in order lawfully to undertake to preach a religion to the various people of the world, it is necessary that they should be first informed of its truth by the most serious examination. But why do Christians doubt of their religion? The Mahometan entertains no doubt of his. Be always ready to take advantage of your knowledge; represent clearly, and with sincerity, the principles of your belief, to those who desire to hear you; instruct, persuade by evidence; but seek not to draw by the fire of enthusiasm: It is enough for each of us to act consistently with our own conscience: Do this, and none will be refused the light, and a turbulent zeal will not trouble the peace of nations.

When a religion is persecuted in one country, the foreign nations who profess it may intercede for their brethren; but this is all they can lawfully do, unless the persecution be carried to an intolerable excess: Then, indeed, it becomes a case of manifest tyranny, in which all nations are permitted to succour an unhappy people. A regard to their own safety may also authorise them to undertake the defence of the persecuted. A king of France replied to the ambassadors who solicited him to suffer his reformed subjects to live in peace, That he was master in his kingdom: But the Protestant sovereigns, who saw a conspiracy of all the Catholics obstinately bent on their destruction, were also masters with respect to the succouring men who might strengthen their party, and help them to preserve themselves from the ruin with which they were threatened. There is no longer any question to be made in relation to the distinction between different states and nations, when it is become necessary to unite against madmen who would exterminate all those who do not implicitly receive their doctrines."

To the Author of the London Magazine.

SIR,

PERHAPS the following remarks on an essay, published in your Magazine of

September last, (p. 445.) in favour of the Irish Papists, may not be so edifying, or give that particular pleasure, as the extract from the essay, yet I hope your wonted impartiality will allow you to oblige a constant reader of your useful repository, by inserting it therein.

I am, yours, A. Z.

The principal bent of the essay writer's reasoning is, to represent the mutable state of modes, manners, principles, and practices; and thence he infers the necessity of varying laws, as the cause of their being enacted may vary. I allow the justness of such a position where the first occasion hath ceased.

But this is not the case in the matter before us: Popery is popery still; and, though divested of that formidable power by which it once trod on the necks of emperors and kings, through the increase of light, and the spreading of Protestant principles, yet the Papists boast of antiquity and infallibility to this day, and thereby adopt all the dominion and tyranny, the pride and superstition, of their church, which they alledge is, and hath been in all ages, invariably right.

The present debility of the Romish church results not from any variation from her original system; nor is her ambition and thirst of power abated: But the princes of Europe are more animated with the love of liberty, and shake off those shackles with which superstition and implicit obedience had bound them. To suppose a change in system, would destroy their boasted unity, uniformity, and antiquity: Therefore the supposition of a change of principles is by no means to be admitted as any reason for extending the toleration any further than the necessity of former times hath fixed it.

As the argument taken from a change is futile, and of no avail, the author proposes to take one from permanence and duration, that shall strike light and conviction to the eye of every beholder. Power may gainsay, but cannot refute; malevolence may dispute, but never can answer. This irrefragable argument begins thus: "Six generations have now passed away, according to the rates of purchase, and estimate of the life of man, since these people have offended, in word or in deed. No riotings have been heard in their houses, and no complainings in their streets; they have been silent, harmless as sheep before their shearers."

It is a new species of chronology, to measure history by this manner of calculation.

known; but it is adapted to this purpose, that the reader's compassion may be moved at the people's being innocent, but grievously oppressed for such a long series of years. Would any one imagine, that (which is most certainly true) this people, thus characterised, not 120 years ago, cruelly massacred 20,000 people, by every species of cruelty and barbarity, the most savage heart could invent? Men, women, and children, fell in one general carnage: Every faculty was put to the rack to multiply their sufferings, and find out tortures, and excruciating torments? What was the cause, and what offence had been given? It was heresy; they were heretics; and that was the sole reason for this cruel attempt to exterminate them: No faith was to be kept with them; no ties of neighbourhood, no connections of nature, no social obligation, could prevail to escape the cruel torment of destruction.

This obduracy and barbarity were the result of Popish principles. In the time of their adherence to King James II. the Protestants were disarmed, many of them murdered: I say, the result of Popish principles; for human nature would recoil at these horrid barbarities, were there not the suggestion of corrupted principles, inducing these wretches to believe, that by destroying hereticks they did God service.

Evident matters of fact refute his assertion, that no riotings have been heard in their houses, nor complainings in their streets. It is no more than a year ago, this harmless people, who are said to be as sheep before their shearers, committed one of the greatest outrages in Dublin, and at the time the French had planned their invasion of Ireland; by the most atrocious riots insulted the houses of parliament, placed an old woman on the throne in contempt of his late majesty, and proceeded to the utmost acts of violence in their power. It may be alledged, that was the mob. I allow it: But what constituted that mob? The Irish people, who durst not of their own heads attempt such outrages, unless prompted by the machinations of their leaders, to whom they yield an implicit obedience.

I deem persecution as much as the Heretic of the Essay, but cannot think it expedient to relax the reins of government over a turbulent people, our enemies by religion, and cruel upon principle.

November, 1760.

Sir, I know something more of this people, and their principles and practices, than some others. I have been conversant amongst them during a considerable part of my life.

Your Essay writer tells the world, the Irish Papists are loyal to their sovereign. This favours of the Jesuit; and another sovereign must be meant than his majesty King George. Do they pray for him? don't they rather curse him? I have heard both the Irish, and some English, Papists curse the whole family of the Elector of Hanover as usurpers and hereticks. It is against their will they are amenable to law; and a multitude of instances may be produced of their riotous conduct, and contempt of, instead of submission to, law.

Indeed, Sir, neither common sense, nor sense of any kind, can suppose that a people who boast of their unity and antiquity, who have sullied the annals of many ages with the most horrible treasons, and wrote, in bloody characters, that no faith should be kept with hereticks, and who still act on the same maxims, should be set at full liberty to repeat their bloody tragedies, and make Ireland an *Aceldama* again.

When they are purged from their malignity; when they willingly renounce the political errors of Popery, and those maxims which have filled Portugal with confusion, and Europe with astonishment, and have given up their boasted unity and antiquity, by disclaiming the abominable impious cruelty of their fathers; when we have cause to believe in their declarations, and give credit to their oath, that they are sound in loyalty, and true in their principles to the present happy establishment; then relax the penal laws, and take off their quarantine.

But I despair of this desirable event, whilst their consciences can be freed from the most solemn obligations, when the priest, who keeps the key of it, sees a prospect of some advantage to Holy Church, by releasing them from their oaths.

Lancashire, Nov. 5, 1760.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

As I observe every thing relative to the sacred scriptures is readily received by you, I presume you will give the following theological question a place in your Magazine.

A D

DEUT 32

DEUTERONOMY, ch. xiii. v. 6, &c.

"If thy brother the son of thy mother, or thy son, or thy daughter, or the wife of thy bosom, or thy friend, which is as thine own soul, entice thee secretly to idolatry, thou shalt surely kill, &c.

Undoubtedly there is a climax here: The great lawgiver meant it so; to preserve which, ought not the words to be transposed,—thy son, thy daughter, thy friend, the wife of thy bosom, which is as thine own soul?

Certainly the matrimonial connection is, by all ties, both human and divine, the *closest*.

Thus will that text be made to run even, and coincide with every passage in the scriptures relative to that subject.—Genes. ii. 24 ver. Matt. xix. 6. Mark x. 8. Ephes. v. 31.

Nov. 3, 1760. EDW. WATKINSON.

MORALITY.

IF a man's moral conduct and behaviour be ever so unexceptionable, yet if, in that expressive language of the Psalmist, God is not set before him in that conduct and behaviour, he shall, in no case, enter into the kingdom of heaven.

A *Moral* man may live well and irreproachably; but if (*quatenus* Morality) he does right things, does nothing upon a right principle, he may be temperate, because, by being so, he finds his account in it,—finds it greatly conducive to his health. Therefore he is *sober*—for the same reason: His motive is—the preservation of health. He is *punctual* to his word—strictly just in his dealings—detests taking an advantage of any man's weakness: His through policy; his credit thereby stands unimpeached, and he is much in esteem with mankind. He is *liberal* and beneficent to the distressed: Why? It is a relief to himself, and eases the fellow-feeling and yearning of his own bowels. He is *chaste*: If there is no stimulus, where is the merit? He is *loyal* to his king—placable to his enemies—and so much of a philosopher, as to have gained a conquest over his passions. But if, all this while, God is out of the question, God has nothing to do with it, nor will put it to his account. It may be constitution,—it may be policy,—it may be humanity,—it may be what you please,—it is not Religion: Therefore God takes no cognizance of it.

When, on the other hand, a man forbears from taking revenge because God hath forbidden it, and considereth the poor and needy because God hath commanded it, the motive is *just*, and what it ought to be. When he puts out the adulterous eye, rather than offend God; and when, though the wine be full mixed,—it moveth itself aright,—and giveth its colour in the cup,—he will not suffer his heart to be overcharged with surfeiting and drunkenness, because the divine law would be violated; here again the motive is *just*. And so, with regard to every virtue, he practises it because it is the will of his Father which is in heaven, that he

should add to his faith virtue, &c. and refrain from every vice because God is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity. This is *pure* Religion.

An earnest desire of popular applause, or fame, may impel men to do justice, to love mercy, and steadily walk in the paths of virtue. The prophet says, "The heart is deceitful above all things: Who can know it?" Is not this admonition enough for every man to trace the secret springs, and thoroughly investigate by what motive he is drawn to do good, or a generous action; or what would hinder him from perpetrating a bad one?

In every action, enterprise, or undertaking, especially what is momentous, concerning us, important, we should set God always before us, Psalm xvi. 9. Thus, for instance, when a man expostulates with himself concerning any unlawful thing,—“Can I do this wickedness, and sin against heaven?”—and out of conscience towards God, withdraws himself from the commission, and bravely gets the better of the temptation, God will place his virtue to his account. So, on the other hand, when a man, out of conscience towards God, forgives his bitterest, relentless enemy, or can even bring himself to that Christian disposition as to feed such a one when he has no bread to eat, nor raiment to put on, it is Religion towards God,—God will note it in his book, Ps. lvi. 8. His reward is with him.

But, when he acquits himself well in the world, (a *Moral* man) without view or regard to God, (having not God in all his thoughts, Ps. x. 4.) to the world he sacrificeth, and from the world he is to look for his reward.

Perhaps this may be thought too abstracted; but it is consonant to Scripture. Nothing Religion can recommend us to God: Mere Morality, without Religion, will not be accepted by him.

To the Reverend Mr. W—LEY.

REV. SIR,

AS you publicly profess yourself a member of the Church of England, yet several particulars act the very reverse, I kind solution of the following Queries, to concile, if possible, such inconsistencies, much oblige me, with many more of Episcopal communion; which, I imagine, are in duty bound to do.

I am, your humble servant,

STEPHEN CARR.

Query I. Why have you not, all this cleared yourself of those personal reflections, enthusiastick flights, unscriptural expressions, and rude behaviour, as quoted from your writings, that you stand still charged with the learned author of distinction; or is this a tacit confession of guilt?

II. How can you consistently charge people to attend the worship of our church and not dissenters meeting, in a late tract if she be, as you modestly call her in a former more rope of sand?

III. Whether this political direction clatheth with the tenor of your Christian library; an odd collection of mutilated writings of dissenters of all sorts; not even Oliver's Antiquarian, Mr. Dale, nor that termagant, and rank enthusiast, Madam Bourignon, accepted; an emblem of Noah's ark; yet all usually recommended to the pious reader with the excellent and orthodox writers of our own church?

IV. Is not this presuming to appear as Prince of Letters, and declaring that you have a super-privilege, beyond all men, to print, preach, correct, or direct, just as you yourself shall think fit?

V. Whether your extraordinary Christian library is at last performed, according to the proposals, and the expectation of the subscribers, who, instead of a medley of dissenters of all sorts, so easily to be had any where complete, expected, according to promise, select and learned abstracts and translations, abridged from the best church-writers, successively, all the way down, through every single century, from the apostles time to ours; with Ephraim Syrus included?

VI. If you be really a Church-of-England man, as you publicly profess, why do you say by yourself so singularly, and make such a deal about words, to bewilder the brains of weak people; and hold some tenets so contrary to hers?

VII. Pray, why did you not carefully distinguish those places, in your New Testament, in Italicks, where you altered the old translation, and in your notes give the learned a reason for so doing? or must the world take your own bare word for it, and esteem you the first Protestant Pope that ever was in being?

VIII. Whether in philology and physick, as well as in theology, you do not rather assume too much, and superbly disdain some superiors?

IX. What relation has your spirit with electricity, and why meddle you with the works of the flesh?

X. How unlike St. Paul was you, after such exhortation against marrying, and writing in defence of celibacy, to join to a person you could not issue by, when you had matrons enough to act, with pleasure, all offices of life, but in single one you should, in purity, have devoted yourself?

XI. If you be a sincere friend to the established church, as you would have us believe, comes it that, though in print you own the necessity to be *Jure Divino*, in private you say the same, and say, The dissenters have the better of the argument?

XII. If you be a priest of our church, as at communion you engaged, what did you propose preaching up, at your morning-meetings, the Solemn League and Covenant, or something like it, to be most religiously entered into, and strictly observed, by your own people, and making a Northern example for the same, to induce them to obedience?

XIII. Was the above-said shackle invented and intended, had your hearers been so weak as to have been caught by it, to cut them off, with their own hands, from ever communicating, for the future, with any company of Christians but yourselves; and so render them, at last, all Quakers in disguise, only your learned self being at the head of them?

XIV. What do you mean, too, in commending and approving of these late comets of divinity, the crazy Camazars, or French prophets, according to their first setting-out; as you do still the Quakers, and imitate them so much?

XV. How consistent with your scheme is your stinting of the spirit of your lay-preachers, in your late *Preservative*, to three or four minutes only, in their publick prayers; and well would it be if they would but better observe you?

XVI. If you be a true pastor of our Episcopal church, that gave you your gown and honour, and act as your oath, and priestly office, require; how can you in conscience, and consistently with such a sacred character, and profession, be guilty of such canonical disobedience, which neither your superior piety, nor precise stiffness, can in the least compensate for?

XVII. As a zealous Presbyter of the good old church of England, how, in the name of God, could you patiently sit, and suffer such a tragi-comical farce to be bare-facedly acted before you, as those whimsical votes of your own lay-teachers, those modern models of low divinity, assembled at an annual conference at Leeds, while you yourself, in *propria persona*, either as Pope, or Moderator, supremely presided, whether they should for the future, like bold champions, entirely separate, and for ever depart from the established church, (as I imagine will be the upshot of all at last) and publicly set up for a distinct sect by themselves, and freely, and familiarly, in publick, administer to one another (as Quakers refined) the two sacraments, as some of the warmer sort longed to be at, and at last, to my no small surprise and astonishment, really did so?

XVIII. If most votes had carried the day, what confusion would this madness have occasioned; and yet, whether it would not have been acting the honestest part of the two?

XIX. Whether, to be plain with you, from the former premises, and others that possibly may hereafter appear, (when that worthy gentleman has done with you, and has got his queries answered, you are now engaged with) you be a right clergyman at all, but rather a cunning and designing Quaker in disguise, acting under hand, the second edition of Friend Barclay, and playing the part of Brother Robert over again? And it is to be feared that, through the pride of becoming the ever-memorable head of a party, under the rose you privately betray the church, as J— did her master, with a kiss. If you be in the wrong, God confound

your devires: if in the right, may he display it to all people!

XX. Lastly, I also query, Whether you are not, in conscience and duty, bound to give a speedy, honest, clear, and categorical answer to these serious questions, and that *bona fide*, without any equivocations, or mental reservations; to purge yourself; to vindicate Episcopacy; to satisfy the publick; to prevent offences, &c. for the publick good?

Nov. 31 1760.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, London, Nov. 31 1760.

As you was pleased to permit my vindication of the *Methodists* to appear in your Magazine for July last, I hope the same impartiality will indulge me with a place for a few remarks on Mr. T. A's reply. As I presume that our readers take in your Magazine regularly, I shall beg the favour of them to have the preceding letters in their eye whilst they read my rejoinder; for then they will readily excuse my not swelling the following remarks with long quotations. I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant.

HERMAS to Mr. T. A.

SIR,—I was extremely pleased with the two first periods of your answer to my vindication of the *Methodists*. I began to think I should meet with nothing but *Truth* offered with candour, and such remarks as tended only to promote peace and good-will amongst your fellow-creatures. That I was disappointed in my expectations, the following observations will too plainly discover: And I am truly sorry to find, by some of the subsequent passages in your long letter, that your friendship for truth, peace, and charity, is not very solid when you have the poor *Methodists* under consideration.

But, before I make any farther remarks on your answer, I must beg leave to premise,

1. That it is impossible you could receive any information, that the person vindicating the *Methodists*, under the name of *Hermas*, was the author of the *Address to the Clergy*, &c. And I do hereby solemnly affirm, in the presence of HIM who knoweth and will judge all hearts and transactions, that Mr. *John Wesley* had, or has, directly or indirectly, no hand in, or knowledge of, my writing a vindication of the *Methodists*. If you could so peremptorily suppose one fact that you could not possibly be informed of, I cannot help concluding that you are extremely apt to build arguments on the most extravagant conjectures.

2. That I do not think myself under any obligation to answer what you may have offered against particular persons. My humble attempt was, to vindicate the *Methodists* in general; and what I have to offer shall be with the same views, in support of my own arguments.

3. That, as we are both unknown to the generality of our readers, the merits of the

controversy must rest upon the truth and propriety of our arguments. The facts we advance will be judged of according to the solid or superficial reasons we produce in their support. I, indeed, write in behalf of a cause too often exploded from mere prejudice; but as, I hope, it will appear that many of your assertions are without foundation, and arguments chimerical, I cannot but flatter myself that men of solid reason (to whom only I would appeal) will think much better of the *Methodists* than you do, from the perusal of my well-meant vindication.

I now beg leave to proceed with your answer; and I acknowledge myself entirely of your opinion with regard to the weakness of that cause which calls for support from the civil magistrate: And yet it is very necessary that the civil power should keep a watchful eye over every cause that is disposed, from principle, to persecute and ruin the most innocent people who should presume to claim a liberty to think and act according to their own consciences in religious points. The Papist, Jacobite, and

such-like causes ought to be, and indeed are, well guarded; and, should such a race of enthusiasts start up, as were the *Fifth-Monarchy Men* in the last century, I should esteem the magistrate worthy of high honour who suppressed them, by hanging the designing, and properly confining the distracted: But, till the *Methodists* trouble themselves with state-affairs, or commit any evil but that of peaceably meeting together to worship GOD, and promote each other's spiritual welfare, in my humble opinion, they are worthy of protection: And this sentiment I have heard from the mouth of a venerable judge in the Hon. court of King's Bench.

But why don't the *Methodists*, one and all, take the benefit of the act of Toleration? Because they are not convinced that they are not dissenters. Whether they are or not, I am persuaded that they are guilty of no breach of the peace in their religious assemblies; and, whilst their meetings tend only to promote real piety, I hope they will continue to enjoy every blessing arising from the wisdom of our constitution and laws: But, if it can be proved that the *Methodists*, or any party under that denomination, ever meet for illegal purposes, let the magistrate interpose;—let him, by a regular execution of justice, oblige such wretches to become wholly wicked church-men, or wicked dissenters.

My answer, Sir, was fair, if it was not full. I was obliged to be concise; yet I endeavoured to answer every material charge you brought against the *Methodists*. How I succeeded, let us farther examine.

1. As to the orthographical mistakes in Mr. B. J's letter, I thought it was extremely low to take notice of them in publick. I think so still. And you seem to be not a little at a loss for a vindication of such a breach of politeness. After all that you can say, it will be

decided a private letter; and, if well intended, a small degree of real friendship or charity would have concealed such trifling defects.

If you had attended to what I offered on this head, you would not so hastily have concluded, that my endeavours were "to soften gross glaring ignorance into a slight casual inaccuracy." Ignorance in the art of fine writing is no proof at all that a man has not a more consistent knowledge of real religion than an university-scholar. You cannot truly infer more, from a man's mis-spelling or mis-placing words, than that he is not so good a scholar as yourself; for, if you argue from such defects in his capacity, that he is not so good a Christian as yourself, your arguments may sound well, but then they cannot at the same time be solid.

The name of *Methodist* seems to be as full of meaning as any other. You can never know the principles and practices of any body of Christians merely from their name. The name *Quaker* does not express any thing in the present conduct of that society: The name *Methodist* was not taken by themselves to express their general conduct; but it was given them by their enemies, by way of expressing their contempt.

As the *Methodists* go into the highways and bridges, to invite the outcasts of men to partake of the Gospel-feast, it is no wonder if they sometimes address themselves to men who had "never had the Gospel sounded in their ears, but sit in darkness, and in the shadow of death." Some such benighted souls may still be in your—in every parish. They will not come near the church; the church will not come near to them: Therefore *Providence* seems to have raised up a few zealous men to rouse their consciences whilst gratifying their industry. And, if they are instrumental to their conversion, ought not every minister to be glad; ought not the pious in every parish to give thanks to heaven? But, however they may preach to such kinds of souls, it is not to be denied that some of the *Methodist* preachers are capable of giving great satisfaction to more enlightened and rational congregations.

It must give great comfort and consolation to the *Methodists*, "that their doctrines are of an early date, and have been propagated, at distant periods of time, in the succeeding ages of the church." It began with Christianity: it was revived by the truly pious in all ages; and lately, in England, by *Wickliff*; in Germany, by *Luther*; and, at the Reformation, by men who died martyrs in its defence. It has always met with such kind of opposition as you have been pleased to exhibit; but the Spirit, as it is in JESUS, did always prevail; and I believe it ever will prevail, to the great glory of HIM who ruleth over all.

All that you affirm, about the pestilential notions, erroneous principles, enthusiastick practices, &c. of the *Methodists*, must be esteemed mere empty sounds, till you can support them by proofs and rational arguments.

2. You should have observed, Sir, that I offered stronger reasons for the *Methodists* being *Churchmen* than merely the paying the church-dues, and serving parish-offices: Therefore, till you have set them aside, they will stand good; and what you offer upon the slightest part of my argument I need not oppose, as it is so very little to the purpose.

You strangely mistake when you affirm that I contend, "That ignorant laymen, men unable to read a syllable, might properly assume and exercise the office of a minister." What I said upon this head is a full confutation of your charge; and I shall therefore rest the argument where I left it in page 365, A. B. C.

You ask, with the worthy *Scribes and Pharisees*, "By what authority teach they these things?" (i. e. in my opinion, the genuine Gospel of Christ) "or, who gave them this authority? I hope it will not be esteemed presumption if I follow our Blessed Lord's example, and answer this question by another,—By what authority did ever any reformation of heart and life begin in any nation, from the first preaching of Christ to this day? Answer this question truly and fully, and I think it will be a very sufficient reply to your own. And all that you advance about invading the Priestly office, and the like, having been fully answered by Mr. *Wesley* and others, I must leave you to study their arguments, and proceed to your next article.

3. Did I ever charge the clergy with having any share in the Sacramental collections? The sense of my expressions was plainly this, "That, upon driving the *Methodists* to dissent, the clergy might have cause to lament the loss of their church-dues; and the poor, losing the alms given at the sacrament, would have cause to condemn the promoters of such a separation." A little candour would have found out this meaning. But, supposing (for argument's sake) that I had suggested that the clergy would have cause to lament the loss of sacrament-fees, would it not have been true? Had I been obliged to dissent from the church, the minister of my parish had lost his fees for baptizing my children: And are there not some of the clergy who are glad to partake of the offerings at the Lord's-supper, towards the support of themselves and indigent families? This is no great credit to such as ought to put them above vulgar reproach. A little, out of their vast incomes, would take away all room for censure on this head. But, to return,

4. I cannot well understand how seditious sentiments and actions can appear without words. If the preaching of the *Methodists* "raises divisions, disturbs the peace of private families and publick parishes, embitters men's minds, alienates their affections, and dissolves the nearest and dearest relations," this can be no proof of their seditious actions against the state. It is something remarkable, that in this dreadful catalogue of evils you have undesignedly given a lively paraphrase on our LORD's prophecy

prophecy of the events that would follow the preaching his glad tidings of salvation. The Gospel, in itself, had no tendency towards promoting such evils; but they arose entirely from the dispositions of such men as hated the light, and took pleasure in treating its followers with all kinds of opposition and abuse.

You must pardon me, Sir, if I really cannot believe, that "the *Methodists* threatened to reduce your worthy magistrate to the alms of a parish, and a morsel of bread." Much less can I credit the strange story you tell, "That they have publicly sounded the alarm, that they would soon take possession of the pulpits; that those who have enlisted under Mr. W—ley only, are 100,000 strong, divided into distinct bands or classes, under approved commanders." You do not affirm that these threats were uttered in your hearing; and how you can offer such improbable tales, without the least shadow of proof, is to me utterly astonishing. If you could produce substantial proofs of these facts, it would be a service to your country to lay them before the proper judges; but, if you have built the whole of this horrible charge upon rumour, I would not wish my enemy to partake of your inward sensations.

I compared the proceedings of a mob to the artifice of *Nero*; which is no uncommon case. I never once imagined that "the mob consisted only of two church-wardens, one magistrate, with a domestick servant." But were there really no mob besides these worthy gentlemen? Did the mob never use their endeavours to effect what your worthy magistrate began? Why, then, do you complain, in your postscript to the first letter, "That the provocation given by the *Methodists* raises the just indignation of many accidental hearers, whose resentment carries them to some illegal treatment, for which they are prosecuted?" You may found the praises of your magistrate with great justice; but, if you will insist upon screening the mob under his worship's cloak, you do him no honour; and the superior magistrates will never justify his conduct, but whilst he is chastising the mob, and protecting the innocent, I know but little of the situation of religion in your neighbourhood, and am inclined to think, that your magistrate opposed the *Methodists* endeavours to promote it, from a persuasion, that such an opposition was doing his country service (which was the case of *Saul*, afterward *St. Paul*, before him); yet, at the same time, I am conscious that, in prosecuting real *Methodists*, he prosecutes real members of the church of England, as well as of the church of CHRIST.

[The rest is deferred to our next.]

The following Addition, &c. to the Answer to HERMAS, being sent too late for last Month, in Justice to the Author of that Answer, we give it as follows:

The Reader is desired to subjoin to the End of the 3^d Query, p. 517, after the Words Angel of Light,

"I freely admit that there is such a power as Divine Grace to strengthen, to renew, to purify, to sanctify our nature; but I believe, that we can no more trace its rise and progress than we can trace the rise and progress of the wind, to which our Saviour compares the Spirit. As to a secret irresistible impulse, which may over-rule the natural faculties, this must destroy Free-agency, and consequently subvert the very foundations of virtue and vice, rewards and punishments. To suppose that every individual is furnished with a proper personal inward guide, must, in my opinion, supersede the use, impeach the sufficiency and perfection of the Scriptures; for, if every man has his own safe private guide, where is the necessity for a publick rule for the conduct of life.

The concluding Words of the Remarks should have been,

"But it is time, high time, to take leave of a person who has shewed his great judgment in the name he takes. *Hermas* was, indeed, a writer of great antiquity, and of as great singularity. He stands in the list of the writers of the primitive church; but his work contains not a passage of scripture, but abounds only with the most wild visionary conceits, Adieu!"

Dr. BRACKEN of the Bite of a Mad Dog.

WHEN a person is bit by a mad dog, let the part be immediately scarified, w cut with a razor, or sharp pen-knife, as deep (if in a fleshy part) as the dog's teeth might be supposed to enter; then take a narrow-mouth'd pitcher, or small pickle-pot, and put lighted tow, or a sheet of brown paper on fire, squeezing the paper together, so as to go into the pitcher, before you set it on fire; and this will rarely the air in the vessel, so as to make it answer the end of a cupping-glass; and it must be applied with the mouth upon the part bit, while the flame is strong, viz. towards the latter end of the flaming, that by this means it may adhere strongly to the flesh: And after it has continued three or four minutes, if it will leave the skin easily by working it a little up at the edge, you may repeat the same operation three or four times successively, so as to draw out a good deal of blood: Or, if the part that is bit be such as not to admit of a narrow-mouthed pitcher, or pickle-pot, you may make a good cupping-glass of a wide-mouth'd gooseberry-bottle; the larger the bottle the better, but it should be very dry.

I mention this method because it often happens that a surgeon is not near at hand; for, there is one to be had immediately, and that has his cupping glasses and scarificator in order: he will perform the operation according to the method I have mentioned, and will help be as near at hand as possible; where the method I have mentioned may be practised till a surgeon can be had, who

apply his cupping-glasses, &c. and, when the part has been cupped and scarified as above, then anoint it well with any kind of oil or fat, but rather oil of olive, or goose-grease, the last of which is a very penetrating grease, and will greatly help to sheathe the poisonous *saliva* of the mad dog; for, as a dog's teeth are not tubulated in the manner of the viper, which emits its poison through the holes in the teeth, from small vesicles or bladders at the root of the teeth, when that creature bites; I say, as this is not the case, a great part of the *saliva*, or slaver, of the mad dog, stops upon the cuticle, or scarf-skin, when the dog bites; therefore the danger may be more easily prevented. And let it not appear strange, that penetrating oils, or fatty substances, should have a property of preventing the bad effects of these bites; when we are well assured, that the viper-catchers, who keep little dogs that will make a set or point at vipers, on the moist grounds, only smear their hands over with the fat of vipers, and are void of fear; nor receive any harm, though the vipers bite them ever so much: And, though viper's fat is very penetrating, yet has it nothing of a specific quality whereby to destroy the venom of the bite, any more than other unctions or oily applications: And, for these reasons, those gentlemen who talk much of cinnabar and muck, or the Tonquin medicine, &c. &c. are little versed in natural philosophy, the economy of the human body, or the *modus operandi* of medicine; for, let any common capacity only consider the venomous *saliva* of a dog entering the true skin, (for there are two skins upon the human body, viz. the *cutis* and *cuticula*; the latter of which has not any blood-vessels, but is formed of excrementitious matter from the *reticulum mucosum*, as Malpighi terms it; and this skin is insensible, and spread all over the body, except under the nails, in order to defend the extremities of the nerves; otherwise, if we were stripped of this membrane, we should "agonise at every pore," as Mr. Pope very justly expresses it: Now, the cuticle, or scarf-skin, being insensible, and void of blood-vessels, the venomous *saliva* of the dog would not hurt us, though spread upon it, provided it was firm and not broken, and it might safely be washed off with water: I say again, let any common man only consider the venom entering by small wounds made by the dog's teeth, and tell me whether he can equally believe the doctrine of transubstantiation, or the transmigration of souls, as that any kind of medicine whatever, taken into the stomach of an animal, shall be able to stop the progress of the venomous *saliva*, and effectually secure us from its deadly effects.

It is a well-known truth, that oil, taken inwardly in pretty large doses, has prevented the bad effects of arsenick, and other poisons, when people have either wilfully or inadvertently taken such substances; and, if the wound or wounds, made by the bite of a mad

dog, are cupped and scarified, and oil or goose-grease rubbed well upon the part, it is more likely, by far, to subdue the poison, than *saliva* and water, and such applications as are no way warrantable by the true philosophy now established.

A I have had many under my care who were bit by real mad dogs; and such dogs have been tied up, and died mad; and, I thank God, none ever went mad that I had to do with, although bit in their hands and fingers so severely that they dropped with blood; and my method was as described: But it is a comfortable consideration, when we reflect upon it, viz. that most dogs, that are pursued as mad dogs, are not really so; for a dog that is pursued and beaten, and tumbled about in dirt, will, from the instinct of self-preservation, naturally defend himself, and fly at all others in his way; whereas a dog really mad will not go out of a strait road on purpose to bite either man or beast.

C I remember a carrier, who carried goods between Kirby-Lonsdale and Barnard Castle, that went mad, as he was travelling over Stainmoor, near two years after he had been bit by a mad dog: But in this case the poison had lodged at the very extremities of the circulating vessels; and, till some bruise had happened to the part, or a sore or scorbutick spot broke out where the dog's teeth had pierced the cuticle or scarf-skin, I say, till this happened, the poisonous *saliva* of the dog had no ill effect upon the blood and juices of the man's body; but, when this venomous *saliva* is put in motion, it is so subtle and deleterious, that it runs as quick, almost, as a spark of fire among gunpowder, and throws the whole nervous system into hurry and confusion, which terminates in a most miserable death. And, as to some of our faculty, pretending they have performed cures upon their patients, when the *hydrophobia*, or dread of water, has been on them, it is all a farce; since it is plain, that then the disorder is in its last stage, and the patient irretrievable by our art: Therefore I apprehend, that such cases are mis-stated, and the symptoms judged to be what in reality they were not; because, in people of a delicate texture of fibres, and quick imagination, it is wonderful to see how they are affected when terrors of several kinds seize their *spirits*, as they term it; and hence such a constitution and structure of the animal fibres, would suffer most from the apprehension of having been bit by a mad dog; and the patient, having read or heard of an *hydrophobia*, or dread of water, might work him or her self up to such a pitch, that the doctor, unless he was well versed in distinguishing between *diseases* and *symptoms*, would be at a loss to know whether it was, or was not, a genuine *hydrophobia*.

I am, yours,

HENRY BRACEEN.

Lancaster,

Oct. 6, 1760.

Mr. Br.

MEDICAMENTUM ad COLICAM.
IN Colica terribili Leviente Biliofa, quod
 dolor intolerandus horrendum fuit, detur
 hoc cito parabile remedium absq; mora.

R. Pulv. Rhabarb. ℥ii. opil. gr. l. ol.
 cinnam. gutt. iii. Ther. and. q. s. ut fiat
 bolus.—Intestinatorum furias divinitus quasi sopit
 & sistit—crudelem tensionem relaxat—flatus
 discutit—& constrictiones spasmodicas solvit.

Repetatur pro rei exigentia.

EDW. WATKINSON.

*On the Salutariness and great Usefulness of
 AIR TRUNKS.*

IT has been found by much experience, that
 long air trunks, fixed through the ceiling of
 the wards in goals, and also through the roof,
 to convey off incessantly the foul vapour which
 exhales and arises from the prisoners, do there-
 by effectually prevent its long stagnation to pu-
 trefy, which it is very prone to do; which pu-
 trefaction makes it noxious, even to a pestilen-
 tial degree: but it is thus happily prevented,
 as is evident by its preserving the numerous
 French prisoners in England in good health;
 as also the English prisoners in France, where
 these air trunks have been fixed at my desire;
 I having wrote to Monsieur Du Hamel, with
 whom I have long corresponded, who is In-
 spector of all the Ports in France, to get it
 done. And if the same cheap and easy method
 was used in all the goals in England, &c. it
 would be an effectual means to preserve many
 lives of prisoners, and also to prevent their
 bringing the Goal distemper into the courts of
 judicature at the assizes, by which many have
 died. It would also be a happy means to pre-
 serve the inhabitants of towns where goals are,
 from any danger of getting the infectious dis-
 temper from the prisons.

These air trunks have also been found of use
 in hospitals, by encreasing the probability both
 of more recoveries, and more speedy recoveries:
 which is not only a considerable benefit to those
 patients, but also makes room for a quicker
 succession of patients, whereby the charity is
 more extensively enlarged to take in the more
 patients. This is, in the kindest and most
 compassionate manner, to visit the sick and in
 prison.

They are also found beneficial in many other
 cases, viz. by much refreshing crowded rooms,
 and in conveying off the noxious vapours of
 founderies where metals are melted, &c. &c.

The ingenious Mr. Yeoman, who lives in
 Little Peter-street, Westminster, made the first
 trial of them over the House of Commons,
 where they were nine inches wide within; and
 over the Court of King's Bench in Westminster
 Hall, where they were six inches wide within.
 They are sometimes made wider, and some-
 times narrower; but the wider they are, the
 longer they should be, the more effectually to
 promote the ascent of the vapour up through
 them. One pan of a fine pair of scales, which
 was two inches diameter, being held within

one of these trunks, the force of the ascending
 air made it rise, so as to require four grains to
 bring the scales to an equilibrium, and this
 when there was no person in the House of
 Commons; but when there was a great num-
 ber there, then, the air being warmer and
 lighter, more than twelve grains were required
 to bring the scales to an equilibrium; the more
 in proportion to the great number of persons
 in the House. Which clearly shews the reason
 why these trunks are so salutary and refresh-
 ing, viz. by incessantly conveying off the vo-
 pour as it arises from human bodies, which the
 late Dr. Keil of Northampton has shewn to be
 at the rate of thirty-nine ounces in twenty-four
 hours, from a man here in England.

The above-mentioned Mr. Yeoman has put
 these air trunks into many gaols, hospitals,
 work-houses, and crowded rooms. In all which
 places much refreshment and benefit is found
 by them; which induced me to publish this
 short account of them, in hopes thereby to
 make them the more extensively beneficial to
 the Publick.

October 28, 1760. STEPHEN HALL.

*The following Extracts from the Marchioness
 Sévigné's Letters cannot fail of being agreeable
 to those of our Readers, who are concerned in
 the Characters of the Illustrious departed in a
 true Point of Light. They convey the Idea of
 the French Nation bad of the great Turenne,
 the Dismay and Confusion of the People at
 the Tidings of his Death arrived at Paris.*

I Cannot forbear thinking, my dear
 the astonishment and grief you will have
 been in, at the death of M. de Turenne. The
 Cardinal de Bouillon is inconsolable: he learnt
 the news of it from a gentleman of Louvigny
 who, willing to be the first to make his com-
 ments of condolence on the occasion, kept a
 coach, as he was coming from Pontoise to
 Versailles. The cardinal did not know what
 to make of his discourse; and the gentleman
 on his part, finding he knew nothing of the
 matter, made off as fast as he could. The car-
 dinal immediately dispatched one of his people
 after him, and soon learnt the fatal news;
 which he instantly fainted away: he was im-
 mediately carried back to Pontoise; where he
 has been these two days without eating a morsel,
 passing his whole time in continual tears and
 lamentations. Mad. de Guenegaud and Créquy
 have been to see him; who are no less afflicted
 than himself. I have just wrote him a letter
 which I think a pretty good one: I acquainted
 him therein, by way of advice, of the affliction
 you are in, both from the share you take in
 that concerns him, and from the sincere esteem
 and admiration you entertained for the deceased
 hero. Pray do not forget to write to him
 yourself: for I think you write particularly
 well upon such subjects: in this case, I think
 deed, you have nothing to do, but give a
 to your pen. Paris is in a general confusion.

of grief at this great loss. We wait in the most anxious anxiety for another courier from Germany. Montecuculi, who was retreating, is returned back; and, doubtless, hopes to profit a little, by an event so favourable for him. They say, that the troops gave a cry, that might have been heard at two leagues distance, when news was brought them of their general's death. No consideration was capable of stopping them; they demanded to be led immediately to the fight; they were resolved to avenge the death of him who had been their general, their leader, their protector, and deliverer; that, while he was with them, they were in no danger, and were determined to avenge his death; "So lead us on," they cried, "think not to stop us; we are bent for the fight." This I had from a gentleman who belonged to M. de Turenne, and was sent from camp to his majesty. While he was relating all this, he was bathed in tears, and all the time that he was relating the circumstances of his master's death. The ball struck M. de Turenne directly across the body. You may easily imagine he fell from his horse, and expired; but he had just life enough left to crawl up or two forwards, and clinch his hands in agonies of death; and then a cloak was thrown over the body. Boisguyot, which is his name who made the relation, never left him till he was carried, with as little delay as possible, to the first house. M. de Turenne was about a league distant from the place where the accident happened; judge what must be his condition, when he heard of this is the chief loss, who must take charge of the army, and be answerable for all events, till the arrival of the Prince, who cannot join in less than three weeks. As for me, I am thinking, twenty times in a day, of the Chevalier de Grignat: he certainly will be able to support this loss, without losing his reason. Indeed, every one who knew M. de Turenne, are greatly to be pitied. I would fain have all that you write to me. M. de Turenne inserted in a funeral oration, is an uncommon beauty and energy in style; you had then all the force of eloquence that can be inspired by grief. Think that his memory can be lost here, since the letter is arrived. That torrent which carries every thing along with it, cannot remove so well established: it is consecrated by immortality; and that even in the hearts of a number, whose sentiments on this subject never be effaced. I was the other day at M. de la Rochefoucault's; Mr. le Premier, Monsieur de Lavardin, Mr. de la Haye, and Madame de la Fayette. The relation, which lasted two hours, turned on the divine qualities of this true hero. The eyes of every one were bathed in tears; no one can believe how deep the grief for his death is engraven on all their hearts. I am contented in nothing, but in the

satisfaction of fighting aloud, and of writing his panegyrick. We remarked one thing, which was, that he had not only been admired at his death. The largeness of his heart, the vast extent of his knowledge, the elevation of his mind; all this the world was full of during his life: how much higher the admiration of it was made to rise by his death you may easily imagine. In a word, my dear, do not think that the death of this great man is regarded here like that of others. As for his soul, it is a miracle, which can proceed from nothing but the perfect esteem every one had for him, that none of the devotees have yet taken it into their heads to doubt whether it be in a good state; it is not possible to comprehend that sin or guilt could find a place in his heart; his conversion, so sincere, appeared to us like a baptism. Every one speaks of the innocency of his manners, the purity of his intentions, his humility free from all manner of affectation, the sentiments of solid glory his heart was filled with, without haughtiness or ostentation, loving virtue for its own sake, without regarding the approbation of men, and, to crown all, a generous and christian charity. Did not I tell you of the regiment that he clothed? It cost him fourteen thousand francs; and left him almost without money. The English told Mr. de Lorges, that they would continue to serve this campaign to revenge his death; but that after this they would retire, not being able to serve under any other general after M. de Turenne. When some of the new troops grew a little impatient in the morasses, where they were almost up to the knees in water, the old soldiers animated them in this manner: What is it you complain of? It is plain you do not yet know M. de Turenne: he is more grieved than we ourselves are, when we are under any difficulty; he is thinking of nothing this moment but removing us from hence; he wakes, while we sleep; he is a father to us; it is easy to see that you are but young soldiers: thus they encouraged them. I return to the state of his soul. It is really a remarkable thing that no zealot has yet thought fit to make a doubt, whether it has pleased God to receive with open arms one of the best and noblest souls he has created: Reflect a little upon this general assurance of his salvation, and you will find it is a kind of a miracle scarcely ever known but in his case. In a word, none has yet presumed to doubt of his everlasting rest."

To these extracts we shall subjoin the last passages of this great man's life, from the *Bibliotheca Biographica*, lately published. "The king having in 1672 nominated him generalissimo of his troops when the inundation of the country had obliged him to retire, he past the Rhine at Wesel, and went to meet the elector of Brandenburg, who was coming to the assistance of the Dutch with 35000 men. He pursued him to his very capital, contrary to the orders of the court, and obliged him to sue for peace. During a march, his soldiers having

found him near a bush, where he had laid himself down to take some rest, they immediately formed a cottage over him, of some boughs, and then covered him with their cloaks, to keep him from the snow, which began to fall. The troops suffered inconceivable hardships; but with this general, they would have gone to the end of the world. He gained, in 1674, the battles of Sinfeldheim and Ladenbourg, against the Germans. The following year the council of Vienna thought that they could not do better than to send Montecuculi to oppose him, the only one that was thought to be a match for him. They had each of them reduced war to an art. They passed four months in watching each other, and in marches and counter-marches; at length Turenne thought he had brought his rival where he wanted near Sultzbach, when going to chuse a place to erect a battery, he was killed by a cannon shot. The same ball having carried away the arm of Saint Hillaire, lieutenant general of the artillery, his son could not forbear weeping: You should not weep for me, says his father to him, but for the loss of this great man. He was truly lamented by the soldiers and the people. Louis XIV. had him interred at St. Dennis, where the constable du Guesclin was. It was on July 2, 1675, that he was killed, at the age of 64. He was remarkable for the integrity of his manners, the purity of his intentions, his humility, free from all affectation, his humanity towards his officers and soldiers, the goodness of his heart, his moderation and equity, his love of virtue itself, without seeking the applause of mankind, his generous and Christian charity."

A LETTER, said to be written by the King of Prussia to the Marquis d'Argens, from his Majesty's Head-Quarters at Hamdorf, near Breslau, Aug. 27, 1760, has been intercepted by the Russians; and the following is a Translation of it.

"AT any other time, my dear marquis, the affair of the 15th would have decided the campaign: At present that action is no more than a scratch. A general engagement must determine our fate. It will soon happen, according to appearance; and then we may enjoy ourselves, if the issue of it be favourable. Mean while, I thank you for the sincere part you take in the late advantage gained. Many wiles, and much address, were required to bring on that action. Don't mention dangers; the late affair cost me only a coat and a horse. This was buying victory cheap.

I never received the other letter you speak of. We are in a manner blocked up, as to our correspondence, by the Russians on one side of the Oder, and by the Austrians on the other. A small combat was necessary to clear the way for the stage-coach, which I hope has delivered you my letter.

I never was in such an ugly situation as I am in this campaign. Believe me, nothing but a

miracle can enable us to surmount all the difficulties which I foresee. I shall certainly do my duty in the action. But, my dear marquis, always remember that I do not despair of fortune, and that in my plans I am obliged to leave too much to chance, for want of means to form more solid projects. I have the labours of a Hercules to undergo, at an age when my strength leaves me, when my infirmities increase, and when, to tell you the truth, hope, the sole consolation of the wretched, begins to fail me.

You are not sufficiently acquainted with affairs, to form a clear idea of all the dangers that threaten the state. I know them, and conceal them. I keep all my fears to myself, and communicate to the publick only my hopes, and the few pieces of good news I can tell them. If the blow I propose to give should succeed, it will then be soon enough, my dear marquis, to manifest our joy. Till then do not let us flatter ourselves, lest a piece of bad news should sink our spirits too much. I lead here the life of a military monk. I have many things to think of. The rest of my time I devote to letters, which are my consolation, as they were that of the antient consuls, dictators, &c. I don't know whether I shall survive this war; but, if I should, I am fully resolved to pass the rest of my days in retirement, in the bosom of philosophy and friendship.

As soon as the correspondence is more free, you will do me a pleasure by writing oftener. I know not where we shall have our quarters this winter. My house at Breslau was destroyed in the late bombardment. Our enemies envy us even day-light and free air: They must, however, leave us some place; and, if it be safe, I shall rejoice to see you.

Pray, marquis, what will become of the peace between France and England? You see that your nation is blinder than you imagine. Those fools lost Canada and Pondicherry to please the Queen of Hungary and the Czarina. Heaven grant that Prince Ferdinand may pay them well for their zeal! The innocent officers and the poor soldiers are the chief sufferers by these things: The persons who alone are culpable feel nothing of them.—These are matters that happened to occur to me. I am in the train of writing; but I see I must make an end, that I may not tire you, or neglect my own business. Adieu, dear marquis.

Yours sincerely, &c.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

The following is the List of the Killed, Wounded and Prisoners, of the Troops under the Command of the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, in the Action of October the 16th, near the Convent of Camper. (See p. 558.)

BRITISH CAVALRY.

Conway's. 4 non-commissioned officers, 2 rank and file, killed. Lieut. Col. Johnson, 2 rank and file, wounded. Capt. Wilson, 1

Guillemery, Cornet Duffe, and 25 rank and file, prisoners. 10 horses killed, 4 wounded, 3 missing.

Ensigns. 2 rank and file, killed. Lieut. Col. Harvey, Major Hepburn, Cornet Sayer, and 3 rank and file, wounded. 1 private, prisoner. 4 horses killed, 1 wounded, 1 missing.

Mordant's. Lieut. Briscoe, 4 rank and file, killed. Lieut. Col. Pitt, Capt. Lieut. Leonard, Quarter-master Dobson, and 3 rank and file, wounded. Lieut. Erskine, Quarter-master Dobson, 3 non-commissioned officers, and 27 rank and file, prisoners. 33 horses killed, 7 wounded, 11 missing.

HANOVERIAN CAVALRY.

Hanoverian Horse-guards. 1 private, killed. Major Ramdohr, and 1 private, wounded. 17 horses killed, and 2 wounded.

Bock's. 3 rank and file, wounded. 3 horses killed, and 6 missing.

HESSIAN CAVALRY.

Prince Frederick's. 1 private, killed, 5 rank and file, wounded. 11 ditto, prisoners. 16 horses killed, and 3 wounded.

Bruchonck's. 1 private, killed. 1 ditto, wounded. 3 horses, missing.

Einfiedel's. 4 horses, wounded.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

Kingley's. 1 non-commissioned officer, 22 rank and file, killed. Capt. Grey, Lieuts. Nugent, Boswell, Bailey, Pringle, and Power, and 49 rank and file, prisoners.

Welsh Fusiliers. 2 non-commissioned officers, 19 rank and file, killed. Major Marry, Captains Gould and Fowler, Lieutenants Ferguson, Grove, Orpin, Blakeney, Maccan, 4 non-commissioned officers, and 99 rank and file, wounded. Lieut. Col. Pole, Captains Gould and Fowler, and 44 rank and file, prisoners.

Home's. Lieut. Lindsay, Ensigns Barniston, Walcott, and Panck, 2 non-commissioned officers, and 26 rank and file, killed. Lieut. Col. Lord Downe, Major Goodericke, Captain Don, Lieutenants Casbell, Home, Wade, and Storop, 6 non-commissioned officers, and 99 rank and file, wounded. 45 rank and file, prisoners.

HANOVERIAN INFANTRY.

Old Zappow's. 1 private, killed. 2 ditto, wounded.

Reben's. 4 rank and file, wounded.

Marechal's. Ensign Godecke, and 10 rank and file, killed. Lieut. Col. Hodenberg, Major Dasse, Lieut. Ringlich, Ensign Hedeman, 5 non-commissioned officers, and 63 rank and file, wounded. Capt. Hedeman, and 23 rank and file, prisoners.

Wrede's. 55 rank and file, killed. Captains Wrede and Waithe, Lieut. Scriba, 3 non-commissioned officers, and 132 rank and file, wounded. 1 non-commissioned officer, and 8 rank and file, prisoners.

Maydel's. 1 private wounded.

HESSIAN INFANTRY.

Second Battalion of Hessian Guards. 1 private, killed. Ensign Kummel, and 11 rank

and file, wounded; and 23 rank and file, prisoners.

Third Battalion of ditto. 1 non-commissioned officer, 2 rank and file, killed. Ensigns Reinhard and Gerstein, 2 non-commissioned officers, and 19 rank and file, wounded.

A The Hereditary Prince's. 14 rank and file, killed. Major Mansbach, Capt. Stockrath, Arnstedt, and Hanstein, Lieutenants Adelheim, Rottmann, Westernhagen, and Ruffert, Ensigns Wigand, Mertz, Geiffer, Schaffers, 13 non-commissioned officers, and 103 rank and file, wounded. 2 non-commissioned officers, and 31 rank and file, prisoners.

B Muller's. 1 private, killed. Lieut. Col. Rading, and 12 rank and file, prisoners.

British Grenadiers commanded by Lord George Lenox. Lieut. Horborough, and 6 rank and file, killed. Capt. Robinson, Lieutenants Morniston, Raverston, Rind, Young, Spence, and Lane, 2 non-commissioned officers, and 79 rank and file, wounded, and 37 rank and file, prisoners.

C Ditto commanded by Major Maxwell. 2 non-commissioned officers, 11 rank and file, killed. Captains Peyton, Roberts, and Tenant, Lieutenants Armstrong, and Evans, and 40 rank and file, wounded; and 75 rank and file, prisoners.

D Keith's Highlanders. Major Pollock, Lieut. Ogilvie, 4 non-commissioned officers, and 14 rank and file, killed. Capt. Campbell, Lieutenants Clunes, Burland, and M'Intosh, and six rank and file, wounded; and Lieutenant Mackintosh, and 10 rank and file, prisoners.

E Campbell's Highlanders. Lieut. Macleod, and 23 rank and file, killed. Lieut. Stewart, and 4 rank and file, wounded; and 8 rank and file, prisoners.

Hanoverian Artillery. 2 rank and file, kill'd. 3 non-commissioned officers, and 11 rank and file, wounded.

Hessian Artillery. 1 private, killed; 1 ditto, prisoner.

F Total. 10 officers, 16 non-commissioned officers, and 221 rank and file, killed. 68 officers, 43 non-commissioned officers, and 812 rank and file, wounded. And 7 officers, 6 non-commissioned officers, and 429 rank and file, prisoners. 83 horses killed, 30 wounded, and 50 missing.

G Artillery. 1 piece of cannon, 14 ammunition-waggons, lost. 47 horses killed, and 3 missing.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

A N author, in Lloyd's Evening Post, No. 519, after some remarks upon omens, observes, that the 25th of October, the day of his present majesty's accession, is the day on which the famous battle of Agincourt was fought by our King Henry the 5th. It is strange that this author should, in his hurry, have forgot, that the day, which is the year 1415 was the 25th of October, is now the 5th of

of November; and I shall observe, that what we now call the 25th of October, was, in the year 1066, but the 14th of the same month, on which day was fought the famous battle of Hastings, between William, then only duke of Normandy, and Harold, then king of England. But all such observations are trifling, as there is not a day in the year on which we may not find that some memorable event has happened, if we will look into the little book called the Remembrancer. I am, &c.

Farther Particulars relating to the Death, Funeral, &c. of his late MOST SACRED MAJESTY, of blessed Memory. (See p. 502)

AS the time between his late Majesty's being left alone, and found expiring, was so short, there can be no other circumstances in the interesting scene, but those few preceding the small interval of his rising in the morning, to his final departure, which, agreeable to what has come to our hands, were as follows:

That his Majesty was waited on as usual, without any apparent signs of indisposition, drank his chocolate, inquired about the wind as if anxious for the arrival of mails, opened the window of his room, and perceiving it a fine day, said, he would walk in the gardens: That his chocolate maker being the last person with his majesty (who appropriated the early hours of the morning to retirement) observed him give a sigh on quitting the presence, and soon after hearing a noise, like the falling of a billet of wood from the fire, he returned, and found the king dropt from his seat, as if attempting to ring the bell. His majesty, in the fall, received a small hurt on his temple; proper assistance being immediately got, he was put to bed, and an attempt was made to bleed him, but not above an ounce could be procured.

It was his earnest wish, that he might live to see a happy termination of the jarring troubles and wide spread carnage of war; for the monarch that could weep at the single fall of a Wolfe, in the exultation of success, could not but proportionably feel affliction, for its more complicated miseries nearer home, in which such numbers were involved; but unerring Providence judged proper to give his majesty another kind of peace and repose, for which it was his constant endeavour to prepare, by acts of mercy, justice, and devotion.

Immediately on the king's demise, the great officers of state were sent for, and the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt first acquainted his present majesty, then at Kew, with the important event.

The following is the account of what appeared to the surgeons upon opening the body of his late majesty.

Kensington palace, Oct. 26, 1760.

In obedience to the order transmitted to us, by the Right Hon. Mr. Vice Chamberlain; We, the undersigned, have this day opened and examined the body of his late majesty, in the presence of Sir Edward Wilmot, Bart. and Dr. Nicholls, two of his late majesty's physicians;

and first, on opening the belly, we found all the parts therein contained in a natural and healthy state, except only that on the surface of the kidney there were some hydatids, or watery bladders, which, however, we determined could not have been at this time of any material consequence.

A On opening the breast, we observed the pericardium, or bag, which contains the heart, extraordinarily distended, which was owing to a large effusion of blood that had been discharged therein, from a rupture in the substance of the right ventricle of the heart. The quantity of the blood in the pericardium was at least a pint, the most part of which was strongly coagulated.

The rupture of the ventricle, and the consequent effusion of blood in the pericardium, were certainly the immediate cause of his late majesty's sudden death.

The brain, lungs, and all the other parts, were in a perfect state.

C E. Wilmot, John Ranby,
Fr. Nicholls, C. Hawkins.

On Sunday evening, the 9th instant, about eight o'clock, his late majesty's bowels were privately interred in king Henry VIIIth's chapel. A party of horse-guards preceded, who were followed by the lord-chamberlain (bearing his staff of office) and other noblemen, in two mourning coaches, with three footmen behind each with flambeaux; then came a second party of horse-guards, followed by another mourning coach and six, upon the front seat of which were two noblemen, and on the back seat lay a box, rather long, covered with purple velvet and gold nails, to which were fixed four golden handles. The noblemen who attended being alighted, eight yeomen of the guard (who waited at the abbey door to receive the bowels) put a napkin through each handle, which was supported by two of them, and so carried into the chapel, preceded by the above noblemen through the abbey, in which were posted a party of the foot-guards, and deposited in the royal vault. The trumpets sounded a dead march during the whole ceremony.

The next day the royal corpse was conveyed from Kensington palace, to the prince's chamber, near the house of lords, in the following order, viz.

G The right honourable the earl of Rochford, in a coach, with six horses, several servants behind in livery, with lighted torches.

The Hon. Mr. Finch's coach, with two horses, one servant behind, in livery, with a torch.

His grace the duke of Devonshire's chariot, with six horses, several servants behind, in livery, with torches.

Two horse grenadiers, their swords drawn.

H Two of the royal coaches, in mourning, with six horses each, the servants behind in mourning, with torches.

A large party of horse grenadiers.

A royal coach in mourning, with six horses, the servants behind in mourning, with torches.

The royal hearse, covered with purple velvet.

richly ornamented with carved work. The royal arms being at the upper part on each side, and adorned at the top with several crowns. It was drawn by eight cream coloured horses, with large purple velvet trappings, and followed by the royal trumpeters, in their rich habits, sounding a dead march, and a large party of life-guards.

The procession was closed by one of the royal coaches out of mourning, with the blinds up, drawn by two horses, and one servant behind, in a royal livery frock, with a torch.

On each side of all the royal carriages, except the last, a train of men walked in black cloaks, with lighted torches in their hands.

At about a quarter past nine o'clock the procession entered the Green-Park, from Hyde-Park, and passed slowly on through the Horse-Guards to the grand entrance into the house of lords, where the royal corpse was taken out, and carried up to the chamber, where it lay in state. The concourse of people was very great on this solemn occasion.

The following inscription, in Latin, was put upon his late majesty's coffin.

Depositu
Serenissimi, Potentissimi, et Excellentissimi
Monarchæ,

GEORGI SECUNDI,
Gratiæ, Magnæ Britannię, Franciæ, et
Hiberniæ Regis, Fidelis Defensoris; Ducis
Brunsvici et Luneburgi, Sacri Romani Impe-

Arch-Thesaurarii et Principis Electoris,
Obiit 25 Die Octobris, Anno Domini 1760,
Ætatis sue 77, Regniq[ue] sui 34.

[Thus Englished:]
Here lie deposited

The Remains of the Most Serene, Most
Mighty, and Most Excellent Monarch,

GEORGE the SECOND,
of the Grace of God, King of Great-Britain,
France, and Ireland, Defender of the
Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunen-
burgh, Arch-Treasurer and Prince Elector
of the Holy Roman Empire.

On the 25th Day of October, in the Year
of our Lord 1760, in the 77th Year of his
Age, and in the 34th Year of his Reign.

On Tuesday the 17th, about nine o'clock, the
remains of his late most excellent majesty were
removed from the prince's chamber to Westmin-
ster-Abbey, and interred in the royal vault in
the Fifth's chapel. The procession

was very grand and solemn, according to the
custom following. There were so many
thousands of Spectators, that great numbers
could not get near enough to see the procession,
and only saw, at a distance, the great light given
by the Flambeaux and lamps. The bells in
the city began the mourning toll at six o'clock.

The bells in the Park were fired soon after the
mourning began.

Light marshal's men with black staves

Two and two,

Pages of the presence

Pages of the back-chamber

Yemen of the robes

Gentlemen ushers quarter waiters

Pages of honour

Grooms of the privy chamber

Gentleman usher assistant

Gentlemen ushers daily waiters

Physicians to the king

Household chaplains to the king

Deputy clerks of the closet

Equerries to his late majesty

Clerks comptrollers and clerks of the green-cloth

The master of the king's household

Gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber

King's counsel

King's serjeants

King's solicitor

King's attorney

Prime serjeant

Barons younger sons

Viscounts younger sons

Barons of the exchequer, and justices of both
benches, according to their seniority

Lord chief baron

Lord chief justice of

Common-pleas went

as a privy-counsellor

C Master of the rolls

Lord chief justice of the

went as a privy-

King's-Bench, being

counsellor

a peer, walked as such

Bath king at arms

Knights of the Bath not lords nor privy-

counsellors

Privy counsellors not peers of the realm

Barons eldest sons

Earls younger sons

Viscounts eldest sons

The comptroller of the king's household

The treasurer of the
king's household

with their staves

being a peer, walked being a peer of Ireland,
as such walked as such

Two pursuivants

Barons of Ireland

Barons of Great-Britain

Bishops in their rochers

Marquisses younger sons

Earls eldest sons

A Pursuivant

Viscounts of Ireland

Viscounts of Great-Britain

Dukes younger sons

Marquisses eldest sons

One herald of arms

Earls of Ireland

Earls of Great-Britain

Earl of Effingham as exercising the office of
earl marshal of England

Dukes eldest sons

One herald of arms

Marquisses

One herald of arms

Dukes

One herald of arms

Dukes having great offices

Lord privy-seal

Lord president of the council

Lord archbishop of York (no train borne)

Lord keeper bearing the purse

(No train borne, nor mace carried)

Lord archbishop of Canterbury (no train borne)

Norroy king of arms

Master of the horse

Se-

Second gentleman usher
Daily waiter

{ Clarencieux king of arms carrying the }
crown on a purple velvet cushion }
Lord chamberlain of the household with his white staff,

First gentleman usher
Daily waiter

On this side

THE

On this side

ROYAL BODY,

carried by twelve yeomen of the guard, covered with a large pall of purple velvet, and lined with purple silk, with a fine Holland sheet, adorned with ten large escutcheons of the imperial arms painted on satin, under a canopy of purple velvet

Supporters of the pall, three dukes

Supporters of the pall, three dukes

The canopy borne by gentlemen of the privy chamber

The canopy borne by gentlemen of the privy chamber

Ten gentlemen pensioners with their axes reversed

Ten gentlemen pensioners with their axes reversed

Gentleman usher

{ Garter principal king of arms }

Gentleman usher of the black rod, the rod reversed

Supporter to the chief mourner, a duke

The chief mourner,

Supporter to the chief mourner, a duke

{ His train borne by two dukes, assisted by the vice chamberlain }

Two dukes and fourteen earls assistants to the chief mourner

First gentleman usher of the privy chamber

Groom of the stole

Lords of the bed-chamber

Second gentleman usher of the privy chamber

The master of the robes

The grooms of the bed chamber

The remaining part of the band of gentlemen pensioners with their axes reversed

Yeomen of the guard to close the ceremony.

N. B. The knights of the garter, thistle, and bath, who walked in this procession, wore the collars of their respective orders.

The procession was from the Prince's chamber through the Old Palace-yard, on foot, to the great North door of the Abbey; and the way was railed in on both sides, and floored, twenty feet wide, and was covered with an awning, with black bays on the floor, and under the awning; and the whole way to the Abbey, and in the Abbey, to the steps leading to King Henry the VIIIth's Chapel, was lined on each side with the foot-guard.

The procession, having entered the church, passed along down to the end of the North aisle, and then cross to the South aisle, and from thence to the said steps, and there fell off on each side, until the judges, the knights of the bath, the privy-counsellors, the peers, the body, and chief mourner, &c. were placed in King Henry the VIIIth's chapel.

At the entrance within the chapel, the dean and prebendaries in their copes, attended by the choir, all having wax-tapers in their hands,

received the royal body, and fell into the procession just before clarencieux king of arms, and so proceeded singing into King Henry the VIIIth's chapel, where the body was deposited on trestles (the crown and cushion being laid at the head) and the canopy held over it by the gentlemen of the privy chamber, while the service, according to the liturgy of the church of England, was read by the bishop of Rochester, dean of Westminster; and the chief mourner and his two supporters were seated on chairs placed for them at the head of the corpse; and the lords assistants seated on stools on each side; and the lords of the bed-chamber, &c. were seated; and the peers and others took their seats in the stalls on each side of the choir.

When the part of the service before the interment was read, the royal corpse was carried to the vault, preceded by the lord chamberlain of the household, the chief mourner, his supporters and assistants following, going before them, and the white-staff officers of his late majesty's household, who placed themselves near the vault.

The royal corpse being interred, the dean of Westminster went on with the office of burial, which ended, and an anthem sung in the choir, garter king of arms proclaimed his late majesty's stile as followeth.

Thus it hath pleased Almighty God, to take out of this transitory life, unto his Divine mercy, the late most high, most mighty, and most excellent monarch, George the IIIrd, by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender

the faith, and sovereign of the most noble order of the garter, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, arch-treasurer and elector of the holy Roman empire.

Let us beseech Almighty God to bless and preserve, with long life, health, and honour, and all worldly happiness, the most high, most mighty, and most excellent monarch, our sovereign lord George the III^d, now, by the grace of God, king of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, and sovereign of the most noble order of the garter, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, arch-treasurer and elector of the holy Roman empire.

GOD save King GEORGE the THIRD.

The following ANTHEM, composed by Dr. William Boyce, Master of his Majesty's Band of Musicians, was performed at the Funeral.

The souls of the righteous are in the hand of God, and there shall no torment touch them.

In the sight of the unwise they seem to die, but they are in peace.

For though they be punished in the sight of men, yet is their hope full of immortality.

The hope of the ungodly is like the smoke driven with the wind, and passeth away like a shadow.

But the righteous live for evermore.

Now are they numbered among the saints, and their lot is among the children of men.

They shall receive a glorious kingdom and a beautiful crown from the lord's hand.

As gold in the furnace hath he tried them, and received them as burnt-offerings.

They shall judge the nations, and have dominion over the people, and their lord shall reign for ever.

They shall be our guide unto death.

In our last, p. 502 — 504 and 553, we gave every thing relating to his majesty's happy accession, and the consequent proceedings thereon that had then come to our hands: We shall now observe, that his majesty was proclaimed in the capital cities of Scotland and Ireland, and in all other places in the three kingdoms, with the usual solemnity, and uncommon testimonies of joy and loyalty: All ranks and orders of people seem delighted with their sovereign, and indeed every part of his behaviour and conduct since his accession to the crown, promise a most auspicious and glorious reign. On the 2^d of November, his majesty heard divine service performed at the royal chapel at St. James's; and a sermon preached by Dr. Nicholls, master of the temple; having on the day before published a proclamation for the encouragement of piety and virtue, and for preventing and punishing vice, immorality and profaneness. On the 2^d a colonel's guard mounted at St. James's palace, and his majesty came there to reside for the winter. On the 3^d a proclamation was issued further proroguing the parliament (see p.

553) to Tuesday November 18. On the 9th Dr. Potter preached before his majesty at St. James's chapel, the sword of state being carried by the earl of Hertford, as it was on the 2^d by lord De La War. On the 16th Dr. Wilfon preached before his majesty, and the sword of state was carried by the earl of Rochford. On the 18th at half an hour after 10 o'clock, his majesty went, with the usual state, the earls of Huntingdon and Bute attending him in his coach, from the royal palace at St. James's to the house of Peers, where, being seated on the throne, he sent to command the attendance of the honourable house of commons, who accordingly went to the bar of the upper house, when his majesty opened the session with the following most gracious, eloquent, and excellent speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

THE just concern, which I have felt in my own breast, on the sudden death of the late king, my royal grandfather, makes me not doubt, but you must all have been deeply affected with so severe a loss. The present critical, and difficult conjuncture, has made this loss the more sensible, as he was the great support of that system, by which alone the liberties of Europe, and the weight, and influence, of these kingdoms, can be preserved; and gave life to the measures, conducive to those important ends.

I need not tell you the addition of weight which immediately falls upon me, in being called to the government of this free and powerful country, at such a time, and under such circumstances. My consolation is in the uprightness of my own intentions, your faithful and united assistance, and the blessing of heaven upon our joint endeavours, which I devoutly implore.

Born and educated in this country, I glory in the name of Briton; and the peculiar happiness of my life will ever consist in promoting the welfare of a people, whose loyalty and warm affection to me, I consider as the greatest and most permanent security of my throne; and I doubt not, but their steadiness in those principles will equal the firmness of my invariable resolution to adhere to, and strengthen this excellent constitution in church and state; and to maintain the toleration inviolable. The civil and religious rights of my loving subjects are equally dear to me, with the most valuable prerogatives of my crown; and, as the surest foundation of the whole, and the best means to draw down the divine favour on my reign, it is my fixed purpose to countenance, and encourage the practice of true religion and virtue.

I reflect, with pleasure, on the successes with which the British arms have been prospered this last summer. The total reduction of the vast province of Canada, with the city of Montreal, is of the most interesting consequence, and must be as heavy a blow to my enemies, as it is a conquest glorious to us; the more

more glorious, because effected almost without effusion of blood, and with that humanity, which makes an amiable part of the character of this nation.

Our advantages gained in the East Indies have been signal; and must greatly diminish the strength and trade of France in those parts, as well as procure the most solid benefits to the commerce and wealth of my subjects.

In Germany, where the whole French force has been employed, the combined army, under the wise and able conduct of my general, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, has not only stopped their progress, but has gained advantages over them, notwithstanding their boasted superiority, and their not having hitherto come to a general engagement.

My good brother and ally, the king of Prussia, although surrounded with numerous armies of enemies, has, with a magnanimity and perseverance almost beyond example, not only withstood their various attacks, but has obtained very considerable victories over them.

Of these events I shall say no more at this time, because the nature of the war in those parts has kept the campaign there still depending.

As my navy is the principal article of our natural strength, it gives me much satisfaction to receive it in such good condition; whilst the fleet of France is weakened to such a degree, that the small remains of it have continued blocked up by my ships in their own ports; at the same time the French trade is reduced to the lowest ebb; and with joy of heart I see the commerce of my kingdoms, that great source of our riches, and fixed object of my never-failing care and protection, flourishing to an extent unknown in any former war.

The valour and intrepidity of my officers and forces, both at sea and land, have been distinguished so much to the glory of this nation, that I should be wanting in justice to them, if I did not acknowledge it. This is a merit which I shall constantly encourage and reward; and I take this occasion to declare, that the zealous and useful service of the militia, in the present arduous conjuncture, is very acceptable to me.

In this state I have found things at my accession to the throne of my ancestors; happy, in viewing the prosperous part of it; happier still should I have been, had I found my kingdoms, whose true interest I have entirely at heart, in full peace: But, since the ambition, injurious encroachments, and dangerous designs of my enemies, rendered the war both just and necessary, and the generous overture, made last winter, towards a congress for a pacification, has not yet produced a suitable return, I am determined, with your cheerful and powerful assistance, to prosecute this war with vigour, in order to that desirable object, a safe and honourable peace. For this purpose, it is absolutely incumbent upon us to be early prepared; and I rely upon your zeal and hearty

concurrence to support the king of Prussia, and the rest of my allies, and to make ample provision for carrying on the war, as the only means to bring our enemies to equitable terms of accommodation.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The great uneasiness which I feel at this time is in considering the uncommon burdens necessarily brought upon my faithful subjects. I desire only such supplies, as shall be requisite to prosecute the war with advantage, be adequate to the necessary services; and that they may be provided for in the most sure and effectual manner. You may depend upon the faithful and punctual application of what shall be granted. I have ordered the proper estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you; and also an account of the extraordinary expences, which, from the nature of the different and remote operations, have been unavoidably incurred.

It is with peculiar reluctance that I am obliged, at such a time, to mention any thing which personally regards myself; but, as the grant of greatest part of the civil-list revenues is now determined, I trust in your duty and affection to me, to make the proper provision for supporting my civil government with honour and dignity. On my part, you may be assured of a regular and becoming economy.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The eyes of all Europe are upon you. From your resolutions, the Protestant interest hopes for protection, as well as all our friends for the preservation of their independency; and our enemies fear the final disappointment of their ambitious and destructive views. Let these hopes, and fears, be confirmed, and augmented, by the vigour, unanimity, and dispatch, of your proceedings.

In this expectation, I am the more encouraged by a pleasing circumstance, which I look upon as one of the most auspicious omens of my reign. That happy extinction of divisions, and that union, and good harmony, which continue to prevail amongst my subjects, afford me the most agreeable prospect. The natural disposition, and wish, of my heart, are to cement and promote them; and I promise myself, that nothing will arise, on your part, to interrupt, or disturb, a situation so essential to the true and lasting felicity of this great people.

[It was remarked by many old people, that there never was so great a crowd of people, of almost all ranks, both in the park and in the houses, to see his majesty go to the house, on any similar occasion. Nor ever did the people appear so unanimous in testifying their applause. His majesty was pleased to express his satisfaction both in his countenance and behaviour, bowing from each window several times as he passed along. Her royal highness the princess of Wales, with part of the royal family, were in the octagon room at Carlton-house, which looks into the park, to see his majesty. The countess of Harrington's favour

the room, in the park, was also filled with ladies, and all the garden walls lined with the greatest company, as well as all the windows quite to the house of peers.]

Account of the ADDRESSES.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.
Leicester-House, October 30.

THIS day the Right Hon. the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled, waited on his majesty, and being introduced to his majesty, by his grace the duke of Devonshire, lord chamberlain of the household, Sir William Moreton, Knt. the recorder, made their compliments of condolence and congratulation in the following address:

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.
The humble address of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and faithful subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled, most humbly approach your royal presence, to condole with your majesty the unexpected and affecting loss which your majesty and the nation have sustained, by the death of your illustrious grandfather, whose gentle and equal rule will be gratefully remembered by the present age, and whose wise and prosperous reign will be honoured by succeeding generations.

So sudden and momentous an event, in this critical juncture, would, indeed, be severely felt by Great-Britain; and her magnanimous majesty had not the goodness of Almighty God placed her sceptre in the hands of a prince, who, by his first declaration in council, has most graciously confirmed all the pleasing hopes which had been early entertained of his virtue, wisdom, and fortitude, as well as of his tender affection to this, his native country, and regard for her most excellent constitution, both in church and state.

It is, therefore, with the sincerest and warmest love and veneration, that we congratulate your majesty's most happy accession to the government of a free, loyal, and united people.

And although we are sensible how painful it must be to your majesty, to find your kingdom engaged in a bloody and expensive war, we doubt not but your majesty, jealous of the honour of your crown, and attentive to the civil and commercial interests of your people, will faithfully pursue the wisdom and spirit of your councils, by which that war hath hitherto been so successfully conducted, until your majesty shall be enabled, by the divine assistance, the tried and well-regulated ardour of your majesty's arms, and the inexhaustible assistance of all your subjects, to establish peace, honourable, and solid foundation.

We, your majesty graciously accept this as our duty and inviolable attachment.

November, 1760.

to your sacred person and government; and our humble assurances, that as it will be our constant prayer to the great ruler of princes, that your majesty's reign may long continue over us, so it shall be always our study and endeavour, by every act of zeal, gratitude, and obedience, to render it happy and glorious to your majesty.

A Signed by order of court,

JAMES HOBBS.

To which address his majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer.

"I take very kindly your early and warm assurances of affection for my person, and government, and I give you my cordial thanks.

B Firmness of councils, supported by such generous efforts of a free, and united people, and seconded by such intrepidity, and conduct, in my fleets and armies, will, I trust, under the blessing of the Almighty, lead my kingdoms, in conjunction with my faithful allies, to a just, honourable, and lasting peace. My good city of London shall ever experience my watchful care for their liberties, commerce, and happiness."

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

Carlton-House, October 30.

THIS day the Right Hon. the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, waited on her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales; and being introduced by Sir William Irby, Bart. chamberlain to her royal highness; Sir William Moreton, Knt. the recorder, made their compliments in the following speech: To her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales.

E *May it please your Royal Highness,*
WE, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled, humbly beg leave to present to your royal highness, our most respectful compliments of condolence, on the death of our late most gracious sovereign; and at the same time to congratulate your royal highness, upon your illustrious son's most happy accession to the crown of these realms, amidst the joyful acclamations of his faithful subjects.

To your royal highness's wife and tender care of his majesty's early years, we stand indebted for the cultivation of the innate virtues of his princely mind, and for the foundation of all those blessings which we trust to enjoy under his auspicious reign.

Long may your royal highness taste the maternal satisfaction of seeing the royal object of your affection and solicitude; the darling of this his native country, the protector of our trade, the defender of our religion, laws and liberties, and the ornament and delight of human kind.

Signed by order of court,

JAMES HOBBS.

To which her royal highness was pleased to return the following answer.

My Lord and Gentlemen,
 "I return you my hearty thanks for this fresh mark of your attention to me. My warmest wishes have ever attended this great city; and the joy and happiness of my life will consist in the king, my son, exceeding in every thing your most sanguine expectations."

They all had the honour to kiss her royal highness's hand.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

St. James's, November 7.

THIS day a most numerous body of the merchants of London, waited on his majesty; and being introduced to his majesty, by his grace the duke of Devonshire, lord chamberlain of the household, John Gore, Esq; made their compliments of condolence and congratulation, in the following address.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.
 The humble address of the merchants of London.

Most Gracious Sovereign,
YOUR majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the merchants of London, humbly beg leave to approach your sacred person, sincerely to condole with your majesty, on the loss of our late most excellent sovereign; and to congratulate your majesty on your happy accession to the throne of these kingdoms.

Permit us, Sir, to express our gratitude to the memory of your illustrious grandfather, for the constant encouragement of commerce in time of peace, and its unparalleled extent and security, in the course of the present war.

Your majesty's eminent virtues give us full assurance, that a continued protection and countenance of our national trade and manufactures will, at all times, appear among the blessings of your majesty's reign.

The support of publick credit, so necessary to enable your majesty to vindicate the rights of the crown, and secure the welfare of your people, shall be the object of our most strenuous efforts; and in every other instance we will exert our duty and zeal to promote your majesty's glory, and the prosperity of your kingdoms.

To which his majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer.

"I take the highest satisfaction in this signal instance of duty and affection, from so considerable and opulent a body of my trading subjects. Nothing can be more acceptable to me, than your steady zeal for the support of publick credit.

I am so truly sensible, that the present wealth of my kingdoms, amidst the expences of such an arduous war, flows from the happy extension of trade and commerce, that you may be assured of my constant protection and favour; and that I have nothing nearer to my heart, than the maintaining you, and all my trading subjects, in the full and free enjoy-

ment of their rights, liberties, and privileges."

They were received very graciously, and all had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

St. James's, Nov. 12, 1760.

THIS day the following address of the university of Cambridge was presented to his majesty, by his grace the duke of Newcastle, their chancellor; accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Sandby, master of Magdalen-college, vice-chancellor; the Right Hon. the earl of Hardwicke, high-steward; and several of the nobility, students in the university; the bishops of Norwich, Litchfield and Coventry, Chester, St. David's, Chichester, Peterborough, and Bristol; with a great number of heads of houses, doctors, and masters of arts; all in their proper university habits.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty,
 The humble address of the chancellor, masters, and scholars, of the university of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign,
WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the chancellor, masters, and scholars, of your university of Cambridge, lamenting with the sincerest grief, the death of our late most gracious sovereign; and being truly sensible of the blessings we enjoyed under his glorious reign, humbly beg leave to approach your royal presence, to testify our deepest concern for the severe and most affecting loss, which your majesty and these kingdoms have sustained by that melancholy event, and, with hearts full of the sincerest duty, and most affectionate zeal, to congratulate your majesty on your happy accession to the throne of your royal ancestors.

The remarkable prosperity and success which, by the divine Providence, have been vouchsafed to us, through the long and illustrious reign of your royal grandfather; the acknowledged lenity, moderation, and wisdom of his government; that uniform regard to laws and constitution, which was the inviolable rule of his conduct; that constant and inviolable integrity, with which his engagements were fulfilled; that firmness and resolution with which his counsels were directed; they were productive of the most invaluable blessings, justly demand the most affectionate remembrance, and grateful acknowledgments of a dutiful and happy people.

G We, of this university, in particular, have been distinguished by the most remarkable marks of his especial favour, who have been honoured by repeated acts of his royal munificence; who have ever experienced the continued support and encouragement of his gracious countenance and protection; can be so unmindful of our duty and obligations, as not to retain the most lively impressions, and on all occasions testify the warmest gratitude towards our royal benefactor.

The pleasing hopes, so justly raised by the consideration of your majesty's pre-

virtues, early implanted, and successfully cultivated; of your eminent and publick regard to our holy religion; and your well known affection for our excellent constitution in church and state, have, by your majesty's most gracious and reasonable declaration in council, been improved into the strongest confidence, that every thing dear and valuable to us, will be preserved, in its full extent, under your majesty's auspicious government.

Engaged as we are, by every principle of duty, we will not fail to offer up our most devout and fervent prayers, that your majesty's gracious intentions to promote the welfare of your subjects, and to support the dignity of your crown, may be ever attended with success; that the dreadful effects of the present destruction, though necessary war, may be succeeded by the lasting blessings of an honourable and happy peace; and that your majesty's throne may be ever fixed on that most solid and glorious foundation, on which it now stands, the united affections of a free and loyal people.

Permit us, Sir, with all humility, to add our most earnest and faithful assurances to your majesty, that your university of Cambridge, ever firmly united in principles of loyalty and affection, to your royal and illustrious family, will invariably persevere in the most dutiful attachment to your royal person and government; and that our zealous and unwearied endeavours shall be ever employed to impress deeply on the minds of the rising generation, entrusted to our care, the most sincere and awful reverence for our holy religion; the most anxious regard for that happy government under which we live; and the truest sentiments of allegiance, fidelity, and affection, to your sacred majesty; that so, under the settled influence of these good principles, and by the wisdom of your majesty's counsels, the blessings which we now enjoy, may be perpetuated under the government of your royal and august house.

Given under our common seal, this 10th day of November, 1760.

To which address his majesty was pleased to give this most gracious answer.

"I thank you for this very dutiful and loyal address; the zeal and affection you shew to my person, family, and government, and the assurances you give me of educating the youth under your care, in a due reverence to our most holy religion, and in principles of zeal and affection to our happy establishment in church and state, are most acceptable to me, and cannot fail of recommending you to my favour and protection."

His majesty was pleased to receive them very graciously; and they had all the honour to kiss her royal highness's hand.

Leicester-House, Nov. 13. This day the university of Cambridge waited upon her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales; and in grace the duke of Newcastle, their chancellor, made their compliments of condolence and congratulation.

To which her royal highness was pleased to return the following answer.

"I thank you for your very kind attention to me; and I feel most sensibly the duty and affection you express to the king, my son."

Her royal highness received them very graciously; and they had all the honour to kiss her royal highness's hand.

St. James's, Nov. 14, 1760.

THIS day the following humble address of the university of Oxford was presented to his majesty by the Rev. Dr. Browne, the vice-chancellor, accompanied by the earl of Litchfield their high-steward, his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord-keeper of the great seal, his grace the archbishop of York, and the following noblemen and bishops, who had been formerly, or are at present, of the said university, viz. their graces the duke of Beaufort, duke of Leeds, and duke of Queensberry, the marquis of Carnarvon, the earls of Suffolk, Northampton, Cardigan, Abingdon, Dartmouth, Aylesford, and Bath, lords Greville, Montagu, Say and Sele, Wenman, Parker, Beauchamp, North, and Dungatvon; the bishops of Durham, Salisbury, St. Asaph, Worcester, Oxford, Bangor, and Ofsory, lords Talbot and Mansfield, the chancellor of the Exchequer, and lord chief-justice Willes, together with many of the younger sons of the nobility, and baronets, and a great number of the heads of houses, doctors in divinity, law, and physick, the two proctors, and many masters of arts, and batchelors of civil law, all in their proper academical habits, attended by Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. and Peregrine Palmer, Esq; their representatives in parliament.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, the chancellor, masters, and scholars, of your majesty's most faithful and loyal university of Oxford, beg leave to approach your royal presence with our humble tribute of unfeigned duty and allegiance, and with our most cordial congratulations on your majesty's happy accession to the throne of your ancestors; in full persuasion, that your majesty alone can compensate for the otherwise-irretrievable loss these kingdoms must have sustained, in the unexpected death of your royal grandfather; a prince who was called from his people at a time when he had filled their hearts with the utmost joy; in the midst of their triumphs, thanksgivings, and congratulations; who lived to see his councils blessed with success, and his arms with victory in every part of the globe; who lived to see the British name, under his auspices, advanced to the highest pitch of dignity and grandeur, and concluded his long and prosperous reign, when full of years, and full of glory.

Our eyes are now turned on your majesty's sacred person, the heir of his crown, his virtues, and his fame; ordained, by the peculiar

favour of Providence, to finish and complete what is still wanting towards the establishment of general tranquility, and the attainment of an honourable and lasting peace; to repair the ruins and ravages of a destructive war, and to secure the domestic happiness of your subjects, by preserving and strengthening the constitution both in church and state.

Such extensive blessings we may reasonably hope from your majesty's innate goodness and acknowledged virtue; from your tenderest affection and regard for this your native country; from those principles of religion and morality implanted in your royal breast by the precepts and example of your much-lamented father, cultivated from your early youth by the instructions of pious and learned prelates, and happily perfected under the guardian care and inspection of a most excellent prince.

Your majesty, having thus happily experienced the benefits of a literary and religious education, will naturally look down, with an indulgent eye, on places and persons set apart for purposes so honourable and important. And your antient and loyal university of Oxford, ever faithful to monarchy on the most trying occasions, for their part humbly hope to render themselves not unworthy of your royal protection and favour, by their assiduous endeavours, in their several stations and capacities, to answer the end of their institution, the promotion of loyalty, learning, and religion.

Given at our house of convocation this 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1760.

To which address his majesty was pleased to give the following most gracious answer.

Your assurances of zeal and affection for my person and government are very acceptable to me. Sound principles of religious and civil duties, early instilled into the minds of youth, and confirmed by examples of true piety and loyalty, in so eminent a seat of learning, cannot fail to diffuse the happiest influences on church and state, and will always ensure to you my constant protection and favour.

Leicester-House, Nov. 14. This day the Rev. Dr. Brown, vice-chancellor, and the other members of the university of Oxford, who before waited on his majesty at St. James's, were introduced to her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales, by Sir William Irby, Bart. her vice-chamberlain; when the vice-chancellor made the compliments of the university to her royal highness in an elegant speech.

To which her royal highness was pleased to return the following answer.

I return you my hearty thanks for this strong mark of your affection to me, and feel most sensibly the duty and attachment you express to the person and government of the king my son.

They had all the honour to kiss her royal highness's hand

Addresses to his majesty have also been presented from the bishop and clergy of London, the commissioners of lieutenancy of the city of London, when William Baker, Esq; one of the aldermen of this city received the honour of knighthood, From the college of physicians; the judges and gentlemen of the law; the South Sea company, and his majesty declared himself their governor; the mayor, burgesse, and commonalty of the city of Bristol; the judges, advocates and proctors of Doctor's Commons; the governors of queen Anne's bounty; the royal society of London; the dissenting ministers. From Exeter, Worcester, Portsmouth, York, Aberdeen, Cambridge, Ludlow, Great Yarmouth, Dumfries, Dorchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Ipswich, Lincolnshire, Lincoln, Stamford, Shrewsbury, the Trinity House of Deptford Strond, the Trinity House of Newcastle upon Tyne, Monmouth, Winchester, Chipping-Wycombe, Tower Hamlets, New Windsor, Shaftesbury, Westminster, Southwark, Bath, Durham, Norwich, Northampton, Lancaster, Southampton, Kingston upon Hull, Christ Church, Hants; Cammarthen, county of Surry, Kingston upon Thames, Guildford, Kirkcaldy, Scarborough the merchant adventurers of Newcastle upon Tyne; the merchant adventurers of Bristol the governors of the charity for the relief of poor widows and children of clergymen. To all which his majesty returned most gracious answers, and the persons who presented them had the honour of kissing his majesty's hand.

The address of the archbishop, dean and chapter, archdeacon and clergy of the diocese of Canterbury was as follows:

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE come into your majesty's presence with the deepest sense of that awful and unexpected stroke, by which God hath taken from us our late excellent king your grandfather, under whose just, and mild, and glorious reign these nations have flourished many years: yet we feel, at the same time the sincerest and highest joy, on seeing the throne filled by your majesty, heir to his royal virtues, as well as his dominions; who even during your minority, were our hope and our comfort after the loss of your princely father; and whose hereditary good dispositions have been improved, by the tender care of the admirable princess your mother, into a character so amiable and worthy, that the affectionate reverence of all your people had long prepared them to receive you as a singular blessing whenever providence should call you to govern this your native country.

But we of the clergy are bound in particular to honour your majesty, as we do unfeignedly for the exemplary regularity of your life; your known regard to the doctrines and institutions of the gospel; for your gracious resolution, so immediately declared, to preserve and strengthen the constitution, both in church

and state. Accordingly we beg leave most humbly to assure your majesty, that in teaching our fellow subjects every part of their duty, we will be especially careful to inculcate love to your majesty's person, thankful obedience to your government, and a cheerful support of whatever burthens the expence of publick affairs may require: that as the light of our holy faith, when obscured in this land by heathenism, first shone out afresh in the Diocese to which we belong, we will exert a peculiar zeal to promote its lustre continually; and as we stand the first in rank, will labour to approve ourselves distinguished examples to others, both in our instructions and our behaviour.

By exercising our function conscientiously thus, we trust we shall secure your majesty's protection and favour; and, what alone we value more, the approbation and acceptance of the almighty; whom we earnestly beseech to reward your modest diffidence of yourself, as he did that of Solomon, with unequalled wisdom and prosperity; to give you success in the present necessary war, and enable you speedily to conclude an honourable and lasting peace; to make you a blessed instrument in his hands for establishing piety and virtue, liberty, unanimity and happiness upon earth; to extend your majesty's reign to the utmost duration of human life; and effectually incline us to serve him with such faithfulness of heart, under all sorts of trials, through the whole of your days, that in the end you may receive the brightest of those crowns of righteousness, which the Lord hath promised to them that love him.

On the 19th instant the house of peers presented their address of thanks to his majesty, for his most gracious speech from the throne, when his majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer.

"My Lords,

I return you my hearty thanks for this very loyal and dutiful address. Nothing can be more agreeable to me, than your unanimous concurrence in the several weighty matters which I laid before you. The assurances you give me of your fidelity and affection to my person and government, and of your zeal for the true interest of your country, and for the support of my allies, afford me the highest satisfaction, and will have the best effect both at home and abroad. It shall be my constant endeavour to answer the expectations which you have formed of my reign."

On the 1st the hon. house of commons, waited on his majesty with their address, and received a most gracious answer. (see the chronologer.)

Williamsburgh in Virginia, Sept. 19.

ON Tuesday last an express arrived in town, with letters to his honour, the governor, colonel Byrd, containing a copy of the following letter from captain Demere, to the

governor of South-Carolina, the resolution of the officers of the garrison of Fort Loudoun, and the capitulation thereof.

Fort Loudoun, August 8, 1760.

SIR,

This goes by an express, to acquaint you that we have agreed upon the enclosed articles of capitulation, with the great warrior, and head men of the nation, which, considering the great distress we were in, I hope you will approve of. Nothing but the inclination these Indians have for a peace, could have saved us, for we should have been obliged to abandon the fort this day, happen what would; and few of us would ever have reached Carolina. To morrow morning we set out, and we flatter ourselves the Indians mean us no harm. We shall make all the dispatch that our starved condition will admit of.

The Indians expect, that immediately upon our arrival at Keowee, the prisoners confined there will be released, all thoughts of farther hostilities laid aside, and an accommodation heartily set about; that a firm peace and well regulated trade may be established, which they say will last for ever. We can discover nothing in their present behaviour that contradicts this, and hope, at least, that nothing will be undertaken which may endanger us upon the march.

I am, SIR,

Your most obedient

and most humble servant,

PAUL DEMERE,

Fort Loudoun, August 6, 1760.

The officers being assembled by capt. Paul Demere, to concert proper measures to be pursued, in the present distress of the garrison, it being represented that our provisions are entirely exhausted: That we having subsisted upon horie-flesh, and such supply of hogs and beans as the Indian women brought us by stealth, without any kind of bread since the 7th of July; by which means our men are greatly weakened, and must in a short time become incapable of doing duty: That the enemy blockade us night and day: That for two nights past, considerable parties have deserted, and some even have already thrown themselves upon the mercy of the enemy: That the garrison in general threaten to abandon us, and betake themselves to the woods: That we have no reason to hope for seasonable relief, having had no intelligence from any British settlement, since the 4th day of June: We are, therefore, unanimously of opinion, that it is impracticable to maintain the fort any longer; and that such terms as can be procured from the Indians, consistent with honour, be immediately accepted of, and the fort abandoned: That capt. Stuart go to Choptee, to treat with the warriors and head-men, and to procure the best terms he can. Signed by all the officers.

Notwithstanding the capitulation, the garrison had not marched above fifteen miles from

from the fort, when they were most treacherously surprised by a large party of Indians, and all the officers (except capt. Stuart) killed, together with about 25 of the privates; the rest were made prisoners, and dispersed through the nation. The Little Carpenter gave every thing he could command, to save capt. Stuart; and, having left the Indians, under pretence of hunting, has conducted him safe to major Lewis, who was on Holston River, with an advanced party of the Virginians.

Capt. Stuart, a doctor, and capt. Stuart's servant, are all that are yet come in, escorted by the Little Carpenter, his brother, two young fellows, with three Indian women.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Whitehall, Nov. 12, 1760.

LATE this evening a messenger arrived at the Earl of Holdernesse's office at Whitehall, with the following letter from the Hon. Major-general Yorke, his majesty's minister plenipotentiary at the Hague.

Hague, Nov. 10, 1760.

Monday morning, six o'clock.

"MY LORD,

By a messenger this moment arrived from Magdebourg, we have the great, glorious, and fortunate news, That it had pleased the Divine

Providence to give his Prussian majesty a complete victory over the whole Austrian army under Marshal Daun, on the 3d instant, near Torgau. The King of Prussia sent this account to Magdebourg; but, as the night was come on, his majesty wrote word, that he could not send all the particulars. The messenger, who brought the account, said that Marshal Daun had been obliged to repair the Elbe; which must have had the most important consequences in such a season. We learn, by the same messenger, that the Russians were marched into Poland; and that General Laudohn, having failed in his attempt upon Cosel, had been obliged to retire into Upper Silesia.

I dispatch this by Bullock the messenger, who accompanies the Prussian courier, on board a fishing-boat; and, as the weather is fine, and the wind fair, I make no doubt but that they will arrive speedily in England.

I have the honour to congratulate your lordship most sincerely upon this happy and providential event, which cannot but have the greatest consequences,

Signed,

JOSEPH YORKE.

[On the receipt of this joyful news the Tower and Park guns were fired; and in the evening there were great bonfires and rejoicing at St. James's, Leicester-House, &c.]

Poetical ESSAYS in NOVEMBER, 1760.

SCANDAL at TUNBRIDGE-WELLS; A FABLE.

IT WAS, if the Muses well remember,
The third of this same month, September,
SCANDAL, a dame of fashion, known
To all great families in town,
Forsook the almost-desert air
Of Grosvenor and St. James's Square.
In London nothing can be done,
All the best company are gone.
No drum, or Hurricane, or rout,
Where prudes may help lame Slander out;
Nay, not so much as cards or balls
At any of the city-halls;
No Votaries of Gain or Cupid;
But all is dead, and dull, and stupid.
Wherefore, as modern story tells,
SCANDAL drove down to Tunbridge-Wells;
With Falshood, ever her dependant,
By way of Abigail attendant.
Now, with sly leers and envious smiles,
She trails her robe along the tiles;
Now seeks with more than usual Glee,
Her proper element of tea, [see;
Whence first she sprung, as Venus from the
And now, with a malignant look,
Runs o'er the names in Porter's book;
And as her custom and her trade is,
Begins to sneer and flout the ladies.
And first, this insolent remarker
Made envious comments upon Barker:
A Beauty! well, as I'm a sinner,
I ne'er could find such beauties in her.

Here's Hesketh too! — indeed her face is
So sweet, that it excels the Graces;
But then her person, and her figure,
Methinks, should be a little bigger.
See too that awkward thing her sister!
I'm quite astonish'd how I mist her:
With what an air the girl advances,
And only mind her country-dances.
Here's Stawel too, who bears the honour
Of fresh nobility upon her!
I swear, and truth I hope's no treason,
I never could divine the reason.
Bless me! what's here? I did not see
Wife Montague, the belle *Esprit*!
That studies, reads, and writes, and talks,
The very Sappho of the walks!
Your humble servant sweet miss Stone!
The child is wonderfully grown:
And little Watkins so demure!
I like those looks so grave and pure,
No better than the roguish smile
That plays about the lips of Lisle.
I hate you all: And ye shall soon
Feel the sore lash of keen lampoon.
Lampoon! it charms me, I'll indite it,
And — — — shall write it.

Thus much she said: When, strange to tell
Truth, rising from her sacred cell,
In the deep bottom of the Well,
(Where, poets and physicians say,
She spends with *Health* the livelong day)

Shed o'er the place that solemn splendor,
Which all her native beauties lend her.
Say, ladies, have you never been
Spectators of the magick scene?
Whether the fate of great Macbeth,
Or Hællequin's love, birth, or death;
When, after many a thunder-clap,
Grim witches vanish through a trap;
Or haply the confed'rate hags
Use broomsticks for aerial nags;
But whether they may sink or soar,
The Beldames are beheld no more —
Thus suddenly, by fair TRUTH banish'd,
SCANDAL, with her attendant, vanish'd:
But how or where the Fury flew,
Except the Muse, no creature knew.
Say, Muse, how was it that we lost her?
— Why, faith, she slipt into the Gloucester;
And, putting a romantick dress on,
Snak'd back to town with poor M—p—f—n.

ON WINTER.

By Miss A. HAYDEN.

*Humida tempestas cælum contraxit: et imbres
Nivæque deducunt juvem.*

*Nunc mare, nunc sylvas
Torrens aquilone sonant.*

HORACE.

HOARY winter now is here,
All its dismal signs appear:
Wide around each naked tree,
Stripp'd of all the leaves, we see;
Which the winds, in tempests, bear,
Whistling thro' the chilly air.
Flora's painted pride is dead,
Nature, drooping, hangs her head;
Dulky clouds obscure the skies:
Hark! the northern blasts arise:
See, the naked branches bend,
Down the feather'd flocks descend;
Pale the face, that nature wears,
Dewy white alone appears.
Vander, see, the fleecy breed,
Went on dewy grafs to feed,
Dig amidst the driven snow,
For the frozen herb below:
Round the cribs the cattle crowd,
Bowing for their food, aloud:
Now the treasure'd store they taste,
But reward for service past.
Now, in flocks, the woodcocks come,
Winter's region's still their home:
After these the shooter goes,
Hole-deep, thro' driven snows.
Now, no more, the tuneful throng
Sings, with their melodious song:
All this ring, seek around,
What scant morsel can be found:
No more, their notes inspire,
Winter chills their genial fires:
With Sol's reflected beam,
Shines now the silver stream;
In icy letters ty'd,
Both to purr or glide.
My pen my hand can hold,
But I write, benumb'd with cold;

Now, my muse, forego thy lyre,
Scenes, like these, no more inspire:
Sullen winter cease to sing,
Wait to hail the jocund spring.
Bishopston, near Sarum,
Nov. 17, 1760.

STANZAS,

Occasioned by the Death of his late Most Sacred
MAJESTY. By Mr. WORT.

AS late I mus'd, from observation free,
Beneath a weeping willow-tree;
The scenes of war revolving o'er, [there:
And fighting at the woes of poor Germania's
Sudden the sky drew dark. The lord of light
Withdrew his chariot from my sight;
Black look'd the river's gentle surge, [dirge:
While o'er its banks the raven croak'd his sullen
I turn'd around, — when strait my wond'ring eyes
Saw Britain's guardian genius rise;
The lustre of his cheek was fled, [head:
And with a comely grief was bent his awful
His manly sorrow touch'd my aching heart,
And in his tears I bore a part.
Prone to commiserate and relieve, [grieve.
I ask'd what new distress occasion'd him re-
Then frequent sobbings from his bosom stole,
That spoke the pathos of his soul.
Fell bitterly he wept, and weeping said, —
“ The good old king — the venerable GEORGE
is dead.

“ Who but laments this doleful tale to hear!
“ Each generous native sheds a tear;
“ And proud rebellion, in her turn, [“ urn.”
“ In mournful attitude stands pensive o'er his
Here paus'd the genius — strait his hands he
And ev'ry action was a tongue, [“ wrung.”
Expressive of the mingled pain
His overflowing breast had labour'd to sustain;
When sudden he resum'd — “ I will not mourn,
“ 'Tis vain to wish his dear return.”
“ I will not mourn,” he deign'd to say,
“ Since Britons bow the knee unto his grand-
“ son's sway.
“ Sweet are the virtues that adorn his mind,
“ To soft benevolence inclin'd,
“ Ever sincere, and ever free,
“ As this, his native isle, the land of liberty.
“ 'Tis he shall break the thirsty lance of war,
“ And place fair peace in triumph's car;
“ A pyramid of fame shall raise, [“ praise.”
“ And live to hear, and to deserve his people's
Instant the sable clouds began to fly;
Serenely look'd the vivid sky;
And on his heav'nly-burnish'd throne,
The lord of light with rays of brighter glory
shone.
The streams exulted — and to shew their pride,
Devolv'd a stately, silver tide,
The Nereids rear'd their dewy heads,
And wav'd their sedge-wrought bonnets in their
liquid beds.

Once

Once more the joyful birds attun'd their throats,
And pour'd the sweetest length of notes.
From hill to vale, from plain to plain,
All, all was mirth, was love, was harmony again.

On the Brevity and Uncertainty of Life.

MAN, born of woman, like a flow'r,
Short-liv'd is seen to rise;
At morning blooms, at evening hour
He withers, falls, and dies.
His joys delusive shadows are,
And fickle as the wind:
As ships, as arrows in the air,
They leave no track behind.
Black clouds, and storms continual, cast
A horror on his head;
Till, overpower'd, he is at last
Born to a dusty bed.
In midst of life we are in death:
No place secure is found;
But, pointed all, to stop our breath
Ten thousand darts fly round.
On whom, O Lord our God, but thee,
Can all our hopes depend?
Our only strength thou art, whom we
By daily sins offend.
We are thy sons: Thro' thee we move
And draw our first, last breath:
O guide us, with thy tender love,
Safe thro' the vale of death.
Thou justice arms thee with a frown,
Thou Lord of Mercy art:

Incline thy ears—to thee are known
The secrets of each heart.
O Father, Judge and Saviour, show
O'er humbled man thy care:
From death's sharp pains, and endless woe,
Thy people, children, spare.

*In obitum Serenissimi Magnanimitate Principis
GEORGII II. Regis, &c. &c. qui
cessit 25to die Octobris, anno 1760,
etatis suae secundo supra lustrum quinquagesimo.*

CONDITIONE hic regum decus! heu turba
Britanni
Nominis, et purae Religionis amor:
Filius Heroum dignus, quo praeside rerum
Humano generi sat tribuere Dii:
At vivit, totum quae gloria compleat orbem,
Haec mensura gravi vix fuit aequa Viro:
In regnis melior pars jam super aethera stans
Omnibus in terris nomen ubique sonat:
Nam bene si meritis dederint par fata sepulchrum
Arcta foret tumulo terra Britannia suo.

AND. HENDERSON

Our correspondents must not be displeased particularly our poetical ones, that we cannot to defer many of their valuable favours: They may see how we are distressed for room at this busy time. The paper signed J. N. and from Dunster, and the piece signed E. D. however, be inserted in our next: Till our musical contributors must also excuse omission of the song set to music and music.

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.

MONDAY, October 13.

NOTICE was given from the war-office, that his majesty did not require the officers of the army or militia (except those of the horse and foot guards) to wear any other mourning than a black crape scarf round the arm and a black crape sword-knot, with their uniforms, except when they come to court.

MONDAY, 27.

The time for prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder, &c. was continued for six months from October 29.

THURSDAY, 30.

At the admiralty sessions, capt. John Tune, for piratically plundering a Dutch vessel, on Aug. 5, 1758, received sentence of death. Owen Burn, for a murder on the high seas, and Henry Skilling, for stealing stores, &c. out of a transport at Guadaloupe, were acquitted.

Mr. Seaton's prize was adjudged to Mr. Scott, of Trinity college, Cambridge, for his poem on HEAVEN.

FRIDAY, 31.

Mary Fagan, sentenced to death last Feb. (see p. 553.) upon report to his majesty pardoned.

Sir Thomas Chitty, Knt. lord-mayor, tended by the bridge committee, laid the stone of the new bridge at Blackfriars, inscription on which we gave in our p. 555.) with great ceremony. Several silver, and copper coins, of his late majesty were placed under the stone, together with a silver medal given to Mr. Mylne, the architect by the Academy of St. Luke, with a circular round it, having the following inscriptions: On one side, "In architecturae constantiae premium (ipsa Roma Judice) Robertus Mylne, Juveni Britanico, datum 1758." And on the other side, "Robertus Mylne, architectus hujus architecturae grato animo posuit."

MONDAY, November 10.

Sir Matthew Blackiston, Knt. lord-mayor, accompanied by the aldermen, &c. went in a coach, in a private manner, on account of late majesty's decease, to Westminster-hall.

sworn into his office with the usual ceremonies; after which his lordship returned to the Mansion-house to dinner, and the different companies returned to their respective halls to dinner.

THURSDAY, 13.

A duel was fought, in Hyde-park, between a captain in the guards and a merchant's clerk, on occasion of one giving the other the lye, when the latter was dangerously wounded.

FRIDAY, 14.

At a proof at Woolwich warren, a smoke-burst in gen. Desaguliers's hand, and shattered his arm so terribly, that it was obliged to be cut off. Sir George Saville lost the calf of his leg; lord Howe had most of his clothes cut off; sir Robert Boothby lost his thumb; lord Eglington had his sword broke by his sword. His royal highness the duke of York, who stood close by the general, providentially received no hurt.

SUNDAY, 16.

A stable, barns, ricks, &c. were consumed by fire, at Silchester, near Reading.

MONDAY, 17.

The lottery began drawing at Guildhall, No. 14094, was the first drawn ticket, entitled to 500l.

THURSDAY, 20.

The lords commissioners of appeal condemned some Dutch ships and their cargoes, as prizes. The earl of Kinnoul arrived from the court of Portugal.

FRIDAY, 21.

His majesty and the royal family were at the Swan-lane theatre to see the tragedy of Richard the Third. Never was seen such a crowded theatre, which was filled before three o'clock, and prodigious numbers were disappointed that they could not get in at the usual hour. [Acting at the theatre was suspended from his late majesty's death by his interment.]

SATURDAY, 22.

Thomas Chaloner, Esq; an eminent grocer, and an alderman of Aldgate ward, in the parish of St. Dunstons, deceased.

MONDAY, 24.

Admiralty-Office. Rear admiral Rodney, on the 21st instant, gives an account, that the ship *Ourry*, of the *Acston*, gave chase, on the 16th, to a French privateer of sixteen guns, and near two hundred men, and drove her between Cape Barfleur and La Hague. The enemy threw their guns and carried off some of the crew during the chase; and as it was blowing at N. E. and a great sea, the *Ourry* struck, the masts went over her side, she made a breach over her, and she was finally destroyed.

That having ordered three cutters to proceed towards Dieppe, and endeavour to destroy the large fishery the enemy carry on in that place, they took four large fishing boats, every tons each, with twenty-four men, and drove ashore thirty others.

THURSDAY, 27.

Three Dutch ships were condemned, and two restored, by sentence of the lords commissioners of appeals.

Since the addressees enumerated at page 604, addressees have been presented from the bishop and clergy of the diocese of Oxford; Dunbar, New Sarum, Leicester, Trinity-house, London, Banbury, Hereford, Oxford City, Coventry, Gloucester, Malden, Burnt-Island, Kinghorn, Plymouth, Maidenhead, Wallingford, Carmarthen, Liverpool, Tamworth, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Grantham, Harwich, Marlborough, Great Bedwin, Chichester, Cardigan, Clifton Dartmouth Hardness. French Refugees, &c. Reading, King's Lynn, Quakers of Ireland, Dean and Chapter of Westminster, County of Surry, Rippon, Canterbury, Poole, St. Alban's, University of Aberdeen, Nottingham, Dublin, College of Dublin, Dissenters of Ireland, Kilkenny, Irish Town, French Refugees in Ireland, Liffithgow, Wenlock, Berwick upon Tweed, Taunton, Montgomery, Carlisle.

The consideration of Mr. Ashley's memorial was adjourned to the 25th instant, (see p. 554) by the court of lord-mayor and aldermen.

The royal society have appointed the Rev. Nevil Maskelyne, F. R. S. accompanied by Mr. Robert Waddington, to go to the island of St. Helena, off the coast of Africa; and Mr. Charles Mason, assistant observer at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, accompanied by Mr. Jeremiah Dixon, to go to Bencoolen, in the island of Sumatra, in the East-Indies, in order to observe the transit of the planet Venus over the Sun, which is to happen the sixth of June next year: His late majesty having graciously been pleased to grant money for defraying of the expences of the said expeditions, and to order a ship of war to carry the latter observers to their place of destination. (See p. 613.)

A survey has been taken to make a new turnpike road from the Doghouse-Bar, Old-Street-road, by the Fountain at Peckers Pool, and from thence between the Green Gate and Shepherd and Shepherds, to the Angel at Islington.

On Oct. 17, the last blast was given to complete the demolition of the fortifications of Louisbourg, and that town is now but a village of fishermen's cottages. (See p. 491.)

The Conqueror man of war, a new ship of 74 guns, coming round from Plymouth, was lost on the island of St. Nicholas; the crew and guns were saved. [The master and pilot were tried at a court-martial, and the former acquitted, but the latter sentenced to be imprisoned for 18 months.]

Much damage, as usual at this season, has been done, both by land and sea, by rains, storms, tempests and hurricanes, in all parts of the world. In the Cattegatte, the *Lyme* man of war of 20 guns foundered, and about 50 of the crew perished.

A barn, several out-houses, with a large quantity of corn were consumed by fire, at Shimpling, near Dickleburg, in Norfolk.

A malt-house, granary, &c. were consumed by fire at Rattlesden, in Suffolk.

One single grain of wheat at Anjou, in France, produced, lately, 1439 grains!

From a single horse-bean, in a garden at Exton, in Rutlandshire, belonging to Daniel Armstrong, Esq; casually dropped in 1739, were produced, with common hoeing, 378 beans, and their produce, in four years, was 16 bushels!

There have been some mutinous disturbances at Gibsalter, for which (we are told) a private sentinel has been shot.

Last year, 4155 persons died in Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, of whom 1079 by the small-pox, which are an hundredth part of all the inhabitants of that city.

There has been lately a new nation discovered in Italy, which has subsisted there for many hundred years, without any notice being taken of them. These people live in several villages, in the mountains lying to the north of the cities Verona and Vicenza, and speak a language of their own, which hitherto was thought a corrupt German, but upon a closer enquiry is found to be very pure Danish. Signior Marco Pezzo has written a very learned dissertation, to prove that these people are a remnant of the Cimbrians, defeated by Caius Marius.

Extract of a letter from the president of the college of Newhaven, in Connecticut.

Newhaven, August 16.

"A few days ago, a child belonging to Mr. Moses Beecher of this town, had a cutaneous eruption, considerably resembling the chicken-pox; the pustules became very protuberant, near as big as duck-shot, the heads being dark coloured, and the rest yellowish. Upon opening some of the pustules, there appeared to be a great number of animals in them, which were scarce discernable by the naked eye, but seen to be animals by their swift motion in crawling. One of them was brought to the College, and being viewed in the microscope, it appeared to be a perfect tortoise, or turtle, with upper and lower shells, each divided into about ten partitions, which were beautifully coloured, red, yellow and white. The head, tail and legs appeared very distinct; but the eyes did not grow in the head, but as it were out of the shoulders, and stood upon two pillars, very much resembling those of a lobster. The eyes appeared like little globes of glass, were immoveable, and had no eye-lids: I judge that it was about a thousandth part as big as a louse. Those tortoises which cause the common itch, are considerably different in shape."

THOMAS CLAP.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Oct. 30. JOHN Moss, of Walls, Esq; was married to Miss Slides.

Nov. 3. Dr. Abernethy, of Edinburgh, to

Mrs. Murray, with a fortune of 5000l. per annum.

15. John Alexander Stainby, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq; to Miss Dod, daughter of the late Dr. Pierce Dod.

23. Hon. James Brudenell, to the Hon. Miss Legge, sister to the earl of Dartmouth.

Lately. William Wentworth Creswell, Esq; to Miss Clarke, of Daventry.

Matthew Eyres, Esq; to Miss Gildart.

Rev. Dr. Rose, rector of Grassham, Suffex, to Miss Alexander.

Sir Ellis Cunliffe, Bart. member for Liverpool, to Miss Davis.

Francis Bowland, Esq; to Miss Traven.

Oct. 31. The lady of Lewis Brotherton Esq; was delivered of a daughter.

— of Morgan Vane, Esq; of a daughter.

Nov. 2. Lady of lord George Lenox, of a daughter.

5. — of John Butler, Esq; of a son and heir.

18. Countess of Westmeath, of a son.

Lately. Lady of Capt. White, of a son.

Lady of Nicholas Gerrard Lynne, Esq; a son.

On Oct. 18. Lady of the Hon. Capt. Cam of a son and heir.

A girl, of nine years of age, in the parish of Trachewald and canton of Bern, Switzerland, of a dead child, but perfectly well formed.

DEATHS.

Oct. 26. Elizabeth Hilton, of Liverpool widow, aged 121 years.

Andrew Macdonal, of Bankton, Esq; one of the senators of the college of justice, in Scotland.

Dr. Sinclair, of Edinburgh.

27. Capt. Hugh Clerk, an eminent merchant at Edinburgh.

28. John Fawcett, Esq; recorder of Durham.

31. Miss Charlotte Musgrave, sister of Philip Musgrave, Bart.

Nov. 3. John Fry Hussey, of Eynsham Dorsetshire, Esq;.

9. Hon. Mrs. Caryll, a daughter of the late lord viscount Molyneux.

13. Elizabeth Hodgson, of Scampston, York, aged 110.

James Green, jun. of Norfolk-street.

15. Mr. William Giles, in partnership with Sir Robert Ladbroke.

Mr. Claud Johnston, an eminent merchant, aged 90.

16. Mr. Francis Sparrow, clerk of the society.

Peers Starkie, of Lancashire, Esq;.

17. Rev. Mr. Maryon, rector of Roeding, Essex, a justice of peace, and valued of 3000l. per annum.

20. Robert Scott, Esq; alderman of the Ward.

Lately. Rev. Mr. Sedgwick, of Queen's-college, Cambridge.

George Reveley, Esq; at Alicant, in Spain.
George Meredith, of Holt, in Norfolk, Esq;
Sir John Smith, of Queen's-square, Kent.
Archibald Macaulay, Esq; formerly lord
provost of Edinburgh.

William Walmley, Esq; agent to several re-
giments.

Sir William Henry Saunderson, Bart. a pro-
mising youth. The title is extinct.

Peter Belford, Esq; of the Treasury, in
Ireland, very rich.

Drury Ottley, Esq; a West-India merchant.

Sir Charles Peyton, of Hammersmith, Bart.
brother and heir of the late Sir Yelverton
Peyton, captain of the Hector man of war,
who was broke some years before his death.

John Fonblingue, Esq; an eminent mer-
chant.

John Wheelwright, Esq; aged 71, member
of the king's council at Boston, in New-
England.

In North-Holland, on Oct. 15. Lord
George Murray, attainted for being in the re-
bellion, in 1745. By his death, his son comes
to the succession of the title of duke of Athol,
which he would have lost, if his father had
survived the present duke.

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Nicholas Calwell, LL. B. to hold the vicarage
of Shephall, with the rectory of Stevenage, in
Hertfordshire.—To enable John Harrison,
M. A. to hold the rectories of Ashington and
Faulkbourne, in Essex.—To enable George
Atwood, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Mil-
verton, with the rectory of North-Perrot, in
Somersetshire.—To enable Mr. Stillingfleet, to
hold the rectory of Hafflebury, and vicarage of
Lendridge, in Worcesterhire.

PROMOTIONS CIVIL AND MILITARY.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Witchall, Nov. 1. The duke of New-
castle, Henry Bilson Legge, James
Grenville, Esqrs. lord North, and James Ol-
wald, Esq; were appointed to be commissioners
of the Treasury.

Nov. 25. The king has been
pleased to grant unto the Rt. Hon. Granville Le-
veson, earl Gower, the office of keeper, and the
custody of his majesty's great wardrobe, in the
room of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Robin-
son, knight of the Bath.

The king has been pleased to grant unto the
Right Hon. Francis, earl of Huntingdon, the
office of master of his majesty's horses, in the
room of the Right Hon. Granville Leveson,
earl Gower.

The king has been graciously pleased, by his
royal sign manual, directed to the Right Hon.
Thomas, earl of Effingham, deputy to his
grace Edward, duke of Norfolk, earl marshal
and hereditary earl marshal of England, to grant
unto Thomas Crouch, Esq; and his heirs
male, full power, licence, and authority, to as-
sume, take, and use, the surname of Pyke; in
compliance with the last will and testament of
John Pyke, of Birdbrooke, in the county of
Essex, Gent. deceased; and also to use and
bear the coat armour which had been used
and borne by the said John Pyke.

St. James's, Nov. 24. The duke of De-
vonshire was appointed lord chamberlain of the
household.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Sir Harry Erskine is restored to his rank in
the army, appointed a major-general and co-
lonel of the 67th regiment of foot, in the
room of lord Frederick Cavendish, colonel of
the 34th regiment, in the room of the earl of
Effingham, colonel of the first troop of horse
grenadier guards, in the room of general Onslow,
deceased.—Hon. Edward Finch, surveyor of
the private roads, in the room of Sir Harry
Erskine.—Hon. James Brudenell, master of the
robes to his majesty, in the room of Mr.
Finch.—Richard Dalton, Esq; librarian to his
majesty.—The duke of Richmond, the earl of
March, and lord viscount Weymouth, lords
of the bedchamber to the king, in the room
of the duke of Manchester, earl Fauconberg,
and the earl of Orford, who have resigned.—
Clement Trafford, Esq; high sheriff of Lin-
colnshire, knighted.—John Paterson, Esq;
elected

4 G 2

electd secretary to the Irish society, in the room of Mr. Sparrow, deceased.

B-K-T.

AARON Gomez Da Costa, and Isaac Gomez Da Costa, of Hackney, wax-bleechers, and co-partners.

Thomas Beighton, of Scotland-yard, and John Blackmore, of Lambeth marsh, merchants.

John Robinson, of North-Bruton Mews, carpenter.

William Landle, of Beverley, linen draper.

Hugh Winckworth, of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, grocer.

Thomas Dixon, of Monk Weremouth Shore, in the county of Durham, shipwright.

Robert Spencer, of Berkway, in Hertfordshire, dealer and chapman.

William Hicks, of Bath, carpenter.

William Smithson, of Cocker-mouth, in Cumberland, merchant.

Thomas Beighton, of Scotland-yard, chapman.

Michael Jackson, of Bradford, innholder, dealer and chapman.

George Morris, of St. George the Martyr, merchant.

John Robotham and Alexander Robotham, both of Draycott in the Clay, in Staffordshire, timber-merchants.

Timothy Swainson, of Covent-Garden, haberdasher.

John Smith, of Froddham, Cheshire, dealer and chapman.

Thomas Stratton, of Swaffham, in Norfolk, draper.

George Pardon, of Duntable, vintner.

BILLS of Mortality from October 27, to November 18.

Christ.	Males 644	1282
	Fem. 578	
Buried	Males 728	1483
	Fem. 755	
Died under 1 Years old	535	
Between 1 and 5	150	
5 and 10	44	
10 and 20	62	
20 and 30	95	
30 and 40	127	
40 and 50	150	
50 and 60	105	
60 and 70	84	
70 and 80	99	
80 and 90	30	
90 and 100	2	
		1483

Within the Walls	117
Without the Walls	317
In Mid. and Surry	709
City and Sub. West.	310
	1483

Weekly, Oct. 28.	348
Nov. 4.	367
11.	387
18.	382
	1483

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz.

1s. 9d. 1/2.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 27, 1760.

Amsterdam 33 1/2.

Ditto at Sight 34 10.

Rotterdam	35 3/4.
Antwerp	No Price.
Hamburg	32 1/2.
Paris	1 Day's Date 30 1/2.
Ditto at 2 Ufance	30 1/2.
Bordeaux ditto	30 1/2.
Cadiz	39 1/2 a 1/2.
Madrid	39 1/2 a 1/2.
Bilboa	39 1/2 a 1/2.
Leghorn	49 1/2.
Genoa	49.
Venice	51 1/2 a 1/2.
Lisbon	5s. 6d.
Oporto	5s. 5d. 1/2.
Dublin	7.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty. Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Protestant Dissenting Ministers, in and about the cities of London and Westminster, most humbly beg leave to approach your majesty's throne, to express our deep sense of the great loss your majesty, your kingdoms, and Europe in general, have sustain'd by the death of his late majesty, your royal grandfather; and, with hearts full of affection and joy, to congratulate your majesty's happy and peaceable succession to the imperial crown of these realms.

The numerous blessings these nations enjoyed, for a long series of years, under his late majesty's auspicious government, and the great events that were depending in Europe, made the preservation of your royal grandfather's important life, the common desire and earnest prayer of all good men in these nations; and their concern for his sudden removal, would have been much more painful and durable, had not the knowledge of your majesty's virtues and great abilities for government, alleviated our anxieties, dissipated our fears, and filled us with the most pleasing prospects of the future continuance of our prosperity.

Illustrious and ancient descent, princely education, prime of life, dignity of person, early piety and virtue, love of probity and truth, regard to liberty and the rights of conscience, and your known affection to this your native country, peculiarly endear your majesty to your subjects, and promise them every thing their hearts can wish from the best of kings.

Your majesty ascends the throne in a time of difficulty, and amidst all the great expense and uncertainties of war. We adore the providence of God, for the distinguishing successes that have attended it; and we trust that, by his constant blessing on your majesty's counsels and arms, your majesty will soon become the glorious and happy instrument of establishing such a peace in Europe, as will effectually support the protestant religion, secure the liberties, and secure the prosperity of your kingdoms upon solid and immovable foundations.

We recollect, with joy and unfeigned gratitude, that glorious era, which settled the succession to the throne of Great Britain, in your majesty's royal house, and perpetuated to these nations, under God, the free and undisturbed enjoyment of all their civil and religious liberties. And we humbly beg leave to assure you, most gracious sovereign, that entirely confiding in your majesty's great goodness and justice, for our share in the protection and blessings of your majesty's government, we shall not fail, from dictates of conscience and gratitude, to be examples ourselves of loyalty and duty, and to inculcate on all, who attend our ministry, that submission and obedience, which they owe to your majesty's authority and government.

Nor shall we cease to offer up our most ardent supplications to Almighty God, that he would

render your majesty's prosperity so distinguished, as that when Great Britain, in future ages, wishes well to any of her most beloved kings, the descendants of your royal house and family, your felicity, most illustrious prince! may bound all her desires, and she may, with joy and triumph say — May their reigns be as long, as glorious, and as happy, as your majesty's!

To which address his majesty was pleased to give this most gracious answer.

"I thank you for this loyal and affectionate address, you may be assured of my protection, and of my care and attention to support the protestant interest, and to maintain the toleration inviolable."

His majesty was pleased to receive them very graciously, and they had all the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following calculations (made from Dr. Halley's Tables) of the transit of Venus over the Sun's disk, the 6th of June, 1761, I presume may be acceptable to the generality of your readers: By giving them a place in your Magazine, you will confer a favour on,

Sir, your very humble Servant,

Spalding, Aug. 23, 1760.

THOMAS ALLEN.

	D.	H.	'	"
Equal time of conjunction in Venus's orb, 1761, June	5	17	40	23
Equal time of ecliptic conjunction	—	—	17	44 30
Mean anomaly of { the Sun	—	—	—	—
{ Venus	—	—	—	—
Helio-centric place of Venus in the ecliptic	—	—	—	—
Ascending node	—	—	—	—
Inclination	—	—	—	—
Geocentric lat. S. A.	—	—	—	—
Diameter of { the Sun	—	—	—	—
{ Venus	—	—	—	—
Angle of the visible path over the disk and ecliptic	—	—	—	—
Nearest distance of the centers of the Sun and Venus	—	—	—	—

From whence the following times are deduced:

	D.	H.	'	"
First Contact, or beginning, 1761, June	6	2	2	34
Central ingress	—	—	—	—
Total immersion	—	—	—	—
Nearest approximation of centers	—	—	—	—
Ecliptic conjunction	—	—	—	—
Emergence	—	—	—	—
Central egress	—	—	—	—
Last contact, or end of the transit	—	—	—	—
Time of Sun-rising	—	—	—	—
Central duration	—	—	—	—
Whole duration	—	—	—	—

In the morning,
at the Royal
Observatory at
Greenwich,
apparent time.

The apparent motion of Venus over the disk, on some places of the earth, will be considerably accelerated, whilst on others retarded, by means of the planet's parallax; which astronomers are in hopes will be more accurately determined by the observations intended to be made on this extraordinary phenomenon.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTION, by Tho. Allen, of Spalding, Lincolnshire.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AT the earnest request of a very intelligent friend, I lately perused Campbell's Lives of the English Admirals, a work which answered

It is required to determine the greatest cylinder that can be formed out of a solid, generated by the rotation of a curve about its axis, whose equation is $ax^{\frac{1}{2}} = y^{\frac{2}{3}}$.

swered the character of the performance, and, in my opinion, does honour not only to the author, but also to our country: But, amidst numberless heroic actions of our brave countrymen, a most memorable transaction has escaped the observation of this judicious writer. The old English maxim was either to die or conquer; and, in case of death, to sell life as dear as possible. An illustrious proof of this we meet with in the very remarkable conduct and behaviour of Sir Rich. Greenville, in the glorious reign of Q. Elizabeth, a reign distinguished in the annals of our country for martial prowess and military achievements. Sir Richard was promoted to the deserved honour of the flag. In a cruise off the Azores against the Spaniards, being separated from his squadron by distress of weather, he fell in with the whole fleet of the enemy, consisting of no less than 53 sail of ships. He never scrupled the weight of their metal, or feared the superiority of numbers; but, with undaunted courage, and only his own single ship, began the attack, sunk nine, and disabled many of their ships: At length, having consumed his powder and ammunition, lost his masts, and having no hope of relief or assistance, most of his men being killed or wounded, he was requested by the surviving part of the officers and crew to surrender to the enemy. The brave admiral rejected the proposal with a most generous disdain, and declared he would rather die a thousand deaths than bring the least dishonour to his queen, his country, or himself. Spent and exhausted with fatigue and wounds, he breathed out his soul in the following words: "I resign my life with the utmost pleasure and satisfaction. I have acted the part of a good subject and a gallant commander. I have finished my course, a course devoted to religion and honour, to my queen and country. My soul quits this earthly tabernacle with joy triumphant, and I make no doubt that posterity will reverence and perpetuate my memory, as they will pay a due regard to a brave soldier and an honest man." This was the end, the happy exit of the renowned Sir Richard Greenville. May his successors remember and imitate his virtues! I am your's,

E. B.
[The Life of the brave Greenville in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,
IN compliance with the request of your correspondent Christo-Britannus, I presume to transmit a few cursory remarks in relation to his query.—I consider deists as enemies to my country. Christianity is now incorporated into our laws, is, and has been for ages, an undoubted, and, I think, an invaluable part of our legal constitution. He, then, who attempts to destroy or diminish the credit of Christianity, violates the most solemn institutions of his country. He can never be supposed to be a good moral man, because christianity explains and enforces morality, in the strongest terms,

and to the utmost extent, and none should ridicule what others hold serious and sacred. That the wisdom of the public condemns practices of this nature, is plain from the punishment it inflicts. It is provided by our laws, that whoever scoffs at the Holy Scriptures, or exposes any part of them to contempt, is punishable by fine, imprisonment, and corporal punishment. It is also enacted, by a statute of the 9th and 10th of William III. that if any person, having been educated in, or at any time made profession of, the Christian religion, shall deny the Christian religion to be true, or the Holy Scriptures to be of Divine origin, he shall, for the first offence, be incapable to hold any office, ecclesiastical, civil, or military, and for the second offence shall be disabled to be plaintiff, guardian, executor or administrator, to take any gift or legacy, or to bear any office, and shall be imprisoned for three years. As to the duty of the clergyman, if the premises should come to his knowledge, most certainly he should exclude the offending person from the holy communion: For can he be a worthy communicant, who prostitutes the most sacred ordinance of religion to the basest hypocrisy, or the most daring impiety, who thus grossly perverts both with God and man? Of all evil-doers, none are so dangerous, none are so detestable, as infidels; and infidels among us are the worst of infidels. They are infidels in a Christian country, are no less than apostates from the Christian faith. I consider them as the bane of society, the very pest of mankind. Much worse are they than thieves and robbers. Thieves and robbers can only seize our goods and kill our bodies; but these can do more, and worse too, infect our principles and destroy our souls. I abhor from my very heart all enemies of my king and country; but more those who are the enemies of my God and Saviour.

I am your's,

E. W.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

As you consult the profit, as well as the pleasure of your readers, I request you to admit the following queries into your next Magazine.

I. If shocks, in the phrase of the methodists, or violent operations of the spirit overpower the natural faculties, must it not destroy free agency, and consequently confound the distinction of virtue and vice, and subvert the foundation of future rewards and punishments?

H. If every man be furnished with an inward light, as a proper private guide and director for the conduct of life, must it not supersede the use and necessity of revelation? For every man has a safe private guide, of what vice is a public rule of life? Is not to follow the spirit to follow the scripture, which is enacted by the spirit of God?

I am yours,

R. W.

TO THE AUTHOR, &c.

31 R.
The following humorous Welch petition, said to have been formerly written by the celebrated Andrew Marvel, may now be entertaining to your readers, especially as an union between Great-Britain and Ireland is become the common topic of conversation,

SHEWETH,

THAT her country of Wales being antient nurserie for British blood, ascending from antike families; and having to her great misfortune sufferet many indignities from her cunning enemies, and having on true confessions, many times pennet and publisht her griefs, togethether with her pretestations, in hopes to have good answers and satisfactions from the same from her good cosens the parliament at Lonton; and contrary (look you) to her expectations, have got nothing put con-cessions and divisions; wherefore her blood being hot, and her head full of politick projects, her is propojet, in the name and appellations of all her shires, to tissemble and call a great company of her politick shentlemen of Wales, to be ketheret in sessions like a parliament, who shall lay about them in indictures, and sentences, and refenches, and bring to punishments her great malefactors and tefenters.

And whereas her countries pay great store of rents for peccarly cottaches to her great landlords and politick shentlemen, beside shillings and pences to Piships and Shudges, her will have publick laws contrivet in good fashion, that neither her shudges or politick shentlemen carry away her shillings, or run up to Lonton to be mate scoffs and mockeries, and be sent pack peccarly fashions to her own countree, without pennies in her pocket, or coins in her pate, and this her purpose shall be first agreed by her British purges.

This resolute shall be had to consultations by her British Purges, and moreover, part of her countries and British ocean being in sights and prospect of Ireland, and her sometimes that by great storms and troubled oceans and big floods, Ireland may be plown to her, and her to Ireland, and the wild Irish come in great crowds on foot (look you) instead of ships, and tread down her leeks, and eat up her leeks, to the utter construction of her coots and families: It is in all humilities fow and fow to the politick wisdom of British Purges, and sworn ofer by St. Taffy aken and her, that her will never agree, consent, or be her considerations and compliances, be re-ferred that Ireland be plown ofer to Wales, and though her lose her Irish cosen, yet, by St. Taffy, her lose herself a little better, and pray her British Purges to make orders in good fashion, that no Lord-Deputy of Ireland pass or repass through her oceans, or countrees of Wales, till her first make resolutions and protestations before her politick

Purges, that her will not consent that Ireland come ofer to Wales, either by sea or by land, to the utter construction of her Welsh shentlemen, as well as Irish Kneave, who will be worse sagabond here than at home.

Ant all those petitions and resolutions shall be record in her British Parliament to be called in great haste and expeditious.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WHILST the hereditary prince, with his detachment from the allied army, was employed upon the Rhine, marshal Broglie resolved not to be entirely idle; and as he found that he could not venture to attack prince Ferdinand in his strong camp, he sent Mr. de Stainville, with a large detachment, into the principality of Halberstadt, who penetrated as far as the capital, where he demanded a contribution of 1,500,000 livres; but, as they had before been pretty well drained, they could raise but 28,000, therefore Mr. Stainville took hostages for the rest, and returned, without interruption, to the grand French army at Cassel.

Since the affair of Camper, the only remarkable skirmish that has happened upon the Rhine, we had an account of as follows.

Arnheim, Nov. 5. A body of 1200 French, part infantry, the rest light cavalry, attempted, on the 27th ult. to surprise the Hanoverians in their camp, near Schermbeck; but, the hereditary prince having intelligence of their design, immediately called in his advanced posts, abandoned his first tents, and posted his infantry behind the others; he moreover ordered some regiments of horse and hussars to fetch a compass, and fall upon the back of the French, at the same time, in the persuasion that the Hanoverians were decamped, they were pillaging their tents, and whilst the infantry sallied from their ambuscade, and gave them a volley from all their artillery. This stratagem succeeded: Of 1200 French, who marched from Wesel, scarcely 200 of them escaped.

Both the king of Prussia and marshal Daun, continued their march through Lusatia into Saxony, and both passed the Elbe about the 25th ult. his Prussian majesty at Coswick, and marshal Daun near Torgau. The former was there joined by the troops under prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, and those under general Hulsen, so that his army amounted to 80,000 combatants. He then advanced up the Elbe, and marshal Daun retreated, in order to join the imperial army, and the Wirtembergers who were between Leipshick and the Elbe, after which junction, his army was much superior in numbers to that of his Prussian majesty. On the 3d inst. these two great armies joined battle, the fate of which, we have already given from the Gazette.

When marshal Daun marched from Silesia, he left there a large body of troops, under the command of general Laudohn; but we do not hear that this general has yet attempted any

thing, though he seems to have no army to oppose him, but the small body of Prussians left there, under general Goltze, who is marched from Glogaw towards him: The Russians seem not to have a design to make any further attempt this year upon Silesia; and as to the Swedes, they are retiring again to their usual winter quarters at Stralsund; so that both Russians and Swedes seem resolved to do as little as they can for the money they receive from France and Austria.

On the 6th ult. the diet of Poland assembled, and broke up again abruptly on the 8th, even before choosing a marshal, because one of the deputies protested against holding a diet whilst there were foreign troops in the kingdom.

But the diet of Sweden, which assembled soon after, are like to proceed to business, having chosen count Axel Fersen, lieutenant-general, their grand marshal, in opposition to count Adam Horn, by 571 voices, against 352.

THE MONTHLY CATALOGUE, for November, 1760.

SERMONS.

1. **O**ccasioned by the Death of the King. By Mr. Franklin, pr. 6d. Franklin.
2. On ditto. By Samuel Stennet, pr. 6d. Ward.
3. On ditto. By John Palmer, pr. 6d. Henderson.
4. On ditto. By D. Noble, pr. 6d. Noon.
5. Oration, on ditto. By E. Ratcliff, pr. 6d. Henderson.
6. On the Death of Dr. Lawrence. By Dr. Fordyce, pr. 6d. Henderson.
7. Preached on June 21. By Moses Gregson, pr. 6d. Buckland.

PHYSICK.

8. Animadversions on the Increase of Fevers, &c. pr. 6d. Williams.
9. An Essay on the Virtues of Balm of Gilead, pr. 6d. Kearsley.
10. An Essay on the medicinal Nature of Hemlock, pr. 1s. 6d. Nourse. (See p. 390.)

POETICAL.

11. Verses occasioned by the pulling down of Ludgate, pr. 4d. Wilkie.
12. Shakespeare. An Epistle to Garrick. Dodsley.
13. A Poem on the late King. By J. Ingeldew, pr. 6d. Kinnerley.
14. Ovid's Metamorphoses epitomized, pr. 2s. 6d. Horsfield.
15. A Monody on the Death of the late King, pr. 1s. Pottinger.

MISCELLANEOUS.

16. The Law of Nations, from the French of M. de Vattel, pr. 12s. Callon. (See p. 580.)
17. A practical Treatise on Brewing. By William Keddington. Clarke.
18. The real Duty of a Woman, &c. By Mrs. Phillips, pr. 6d. Griffiths.

19. Burn's Digest of the Militia Laws. pr. 1s. 6d. Millar.

20. A second Warning to the World. By Mr. Clarke, pr. 2s. 6d. Townshend.

21. An account of various Particulars relative to the demise of the Crown, pr. 1s. Owen.

22. London and its Environs described, No. 1. pr. 6d. Dodsley. — To be continued weekly, or 6 vols. 8vo. pr. 1l. 10s.

23. Lex Coronatoria. By Mr. Umfreville, 2 vols. pr. 10s. 6d. Becket.

24. Charlevoix's Voyage to North-America, 2 vols. pr. 10s. Dodsley.

25. The Country Gentleman's Advice to his son, pr. 1s. Owen.

26. The Expediency of a New Militia-Bill, pr. 6d. G. Woodfall.

27. Considerations on the present German War, pr. 2s. Wilkie. (See p. 563.)

28. The Sentiments and Advice of Thomas Truman, on Vails-giving, pr. 1s. Henderson.

29. Eight Letters to the Duke of —, on the Custom of Vails-giving, in England, &c. pr. 1s. Henderson. — [This is one of the most sensible pieces we have seen on this subject, and therefore we shall give an extract or two from it, in our next.]

30. A Comment on an extraordinary Letter from Ireland, pr. 1s. Burd.

31. A Dissertation on the ancient Version of the Bible, pr. 2s. Owen.

32. A Letter from an Officer, on training Infantry, &c. pr. 5s. Millar.

33. Memoirs of Mr. Stephen Keld, pr. 1s. 6d. Burd.

34. The Lord Mayor's Shew, &c. by Henry, pr. 6d. Hooper.

35. A military Essay, by Col. Dalrymple, pr. 6s. Wilson.

36. Various Prospects of Mankind, Nature and Providence, pr. 4s. 6d. Millar.

37. A Letter to David Garrick, Esq; occasioned by the intended Representation of the Minor, pr. 1s. Field.

38. Institutes of Health, pr. 1s. 6d. Davies.

39. An unfortunate Mother's Advice to her absent Daughter. Bristowe.

40. A Friendly and compassionate Address to all serious and well disposed Methodists, &c. By Alexander Jephson, A. B. Rector of Craike, in the County of Durham. pr. 1s. Jephson. [There is such a warm and affecting spirit of christian charity in this address, and appears to be so well calculated to undeceive the deluded enthusiasts for whose benefit it is published, that we hope it has been seriously perused by many of them. They will be perceive that doctrines, merely the dogmas of particular men, and particular parties, not warranted by scripture and reason, are dangerous and delusive. Instead of following an Ignorant Fatuus, let them search the scriptures freely and impartially, and they will then exult with the great Chillingworth — *The Bible is the Rule alone, is the Religion of Protestants!*]